Nippon Times

No. 16,644 (THE 20th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1945 [illegible] Price [illegible] Sen

'BIG THREE' CONFERENCE DELAYS SESSION OPENING

Attributed to Failure of Stalin Arriving in Potsdam On Time

According to a Potsdam report dated July 16 received in Lisbon, the "Big Three" conference which was slated to open on Monday at the former Imperial German Palace in the outskirts of Berlin was postponed until Tuesday due to the delay in the arrival of Premier Josef Stalin and his party including Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov.

Correspondents were not allowed to report on the Soviet Premier's whereabouts but dispatches said that the Russian leader was expected to arrive late this afternoon at Potsdam by the newly restored Moscow-Warsaw Railway.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Churchill and President Truman held their first meeting since the latter became President. The British Prime Minister called on the American President at his residential villa on the outskirts of Potsdam. In addition, Truman conferred with Secretary of State James Byrnes and Admiral William Leahy, Chief of Staff to the President.

Afterwards, Truman toured the war ravaged center of Berlin under the protection of an armed escort. For two hours, he travelled through central Berlin viewing the destruction caused by the Allied armies and air forces.

The quarters to be occupied by the three leaders and their staffs have been rigorously posted. The Allied military authorities imposed special curfew which kept Potsdam citizens under closed doors until the leaders arrived.

A London report received in Stockholm said that on the eve of the conference, the Sunday Times, London, commenting on the subjects to be discussed at Potsdam said: "No doubt, there will be discussions on the subject of China and the Far East in the light of the Stalin-Soong conversation."

In the meantime, an Associated Press report from Potsdam declared that Truman is now expected back in the United States after the conference ahead of his possible original schedule. It had been generally understood the President had planned to spend a little time after the conference in paying visits to Italy, Norway and England. Unconfirmed reports said that Truman may return to Washington around the middle of August while ship dispatches from the U.S. cruiser Augusta which carried the American delegation asserted that even the President's visit to London is extremely tentative so it seems that Truman expects to be an even busier man than usual after the conference and may return immediately to the United States after its conclusion.

ENEMY IS DISAPPOINTED

U.S., British Press Stresses Failure Of Stalin-Soong Talks

American and British newspapers are greatly disappointed at the news of the failure of the Stalin-Soong talks after negotiations for two weeks, coming as they did after profuse propaganda, which said that the Moscow parley can be regarded as a "Far Eastern Yalta Conference," says a Lisbon dispatch to Domei dated July 16.

A Reuter dispatch from Chungking of the same date reports, however, that even after the termination of the talks, Hu Shih-tse will remain in Moscow to continue negotiations on specific issues on which Moscow and Chungking came to an agreement and that T. V. Soong, President of the Chungking Executive Yuan, is expected to visit Moscow again with new instructions which may form the foundation of new negotiations. It is unknown how the Chungking-Yenan question was discussed at the Moscow talks, but Chungking still has not given up its hope of enticing Yenan to effect a compromise.

Belgian Cabinet Meets

The Belgian Cabinet met on July 16 to examine the political situation arising from Prime Minister Achille van Acker's statement made the previous day that King Leopold would neither abdicate nor return to Belgium, according to a Stockholm report. The Brussels Radio said that the cabinet decided to summon the Belgian Parliament. It is also stated that the executives of the Socialist Party—to which the Prime Minister belongs was scheduled to meet on July 16.

French and Syrians Again Exchange Fire; British Intervene

Messages from Beirut stated that there were four or five casualties among French troops and Syrians in a Bastile Day incident at a town on the Syrian-Turkish frontier, according to a Stockholm report dated July 16. A British military report said that the French opened fire on the town and that later two posts in the French occupied port were taken over by British troops. After that, the shooting ceased. The French say there was an attempt by Syrians to stir up nationalist feelings. Syrian police fired a few shots on a French military post in the port and the French replied. It was also said that the British had confined the French troops to barracks.

AMERICAN NAVY REVEALS BIG PERSONNEL CHANGES

Admirals Nimitz and Halsey Not Affected; McCain Put On Waiting List

The biggest personnel changes in the United States navy since the Pearl Harbor defeat was announced by Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal at the press conference given on July 14, says a Domei report from Lisbon, quoting a Washington dispatch.

The new shifts will be put into effect within about 30 days, and it was said that no more personnel changes will be made in the navy. The positions of Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, and of Admiral William Frederick Halsey, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Third Fleet are not affected by the changes. **The principal changes announced by Forrestal follow:**

Vice-Admiral John McCain, Commander of the Second Aircraft Carrier Task Force of the Third Fleet, has been placed on the waiting list; Admiral Henry Hewitt appointed the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet in European Waters, Admiral Harold Stark, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet in European Waters was put on the reserve list; Rear Admiral Frederick Sherman, Commander of the Aircraft Carrier Fighting Squadron of the Pacific, named the Commander of the Speed Aircraft Carrier Task Force; Vice-Admiral Marc Mitscher, Commander of the Speed Aircraft Carrier Task Force, named the Assistant Chief of Naval Operations specializing on air operations; Vice-Admiral Aubrey Fitch, Assistant Chief of Naval Operations, named the President of the Naval Academy at Annapolis; Rear Admiral John Beardoll, President of the Annapolis Naval Academy, selected as the Commander of the 15th Naval District, and concurrently the Commander of the Panama Area and Southeastern Pacific.

Other changes were Rear Admiral Howard Kingman, Commander of the 15th Naval District, attached to the Pacific Fleet; Rear Admiral Alfred Montgomery, Commander-in-Chief of the Air Forces of the Western Coast Fleet, appointed the Commander of the Air Forces in the Pacific Area; Vice-Admiral John Murray, Commander-in-Chief of Air Forces in Pacific Area, made the Commander of Mariana Islands; Vice-Admiral John Hoover, Commander of Mariana Islands, appointed the Deputy Commander of the Pacific Fleet; Vice-Admiral John Towers, Deputy Commander of the Pacific Fleet, named to succeed Vice-Admiral McCain as the Commander of the Second Aircraft Carrier Task Force; and Vice-Admiral Sherwood Taffinder, Commander of Supplies in the Atlantic, appointed the Commander of the 14th Naval District and concurrently the Commander in the Hawaiian Waters.

Control Body Appointees

The United States War Department newly appointed three divisional chiefs of the American representatives to the German Control Committee on July 14, according to a Domei dispatch from Lisbon, quoting a Washington report. Thus the entire American committee, excepting the chief of the Finance Division, has now been appointed.

The new appointments announced are:

Chief of the Political Division; Robert Murphy Chief of Army Division; Major General Ray Parker; Chief of Navy Division, Vice-Admiral Robert Ghormley; Chief of Air Force Division, Major General Robert Harper; Chief of Domestic and Communications Division, Major General Oliver Echols; Chief of Economic Division, Brigadier General William Draper Chief of Transportation Division, Brigadier General John Appelton; Chief of Legal Division, Charles Fay; Chief of Reparation Division, Colonel Leslie Jefferson; Chief of Human Resources Division, Brigadier General Frank McSherry, and Chief of Prisoners Division, Brigadier General Stanley Michaelson.

JINNAH RELEASES LETTERS EXCHANGED WITH VICEROY

Light Shed on Issue Which Led To Failure of Talks—Political Leaders Leave Simla

Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the All India Muslim League early Monday, released the text of the letters he had exchanged with the Viceroy of India, Lord Wavell, on the issue which led to the failure of the Simla Conference, "Who should have the right to choose Muslim members to the proposed executive council?", according to a Simla dispatch relayed from Lisbon.

The letters show that Lord Wavell asked Mr. Jinnah to put forward a list of Muslim League candidates. He was at liberty to send additional lists of other names. The Viceroy reserved the right, while consulting these, to put other names on his final provisional list.

Mr. Jinnah's reply was an emphatic assertion that all Muslims on the council must be nominated by the League. Lord Wavell replied that he couldn't give a guarantee like that either to the Muslim League or to other parties. The final letter from Mr. Jinnah said that his Working Committee had planned to maintain their attitude in their view of fundamental principles.

In the meanwhile, leaders of the Indian National Congress including Mahatma Gandhi, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru left Simla Monday after the breakdown of the Simla Conference. Some members of the Working Committee of the Muslim League also left, but Mr. Jinnah, the League President, is staying on.

Some step must be immediately taken to give India a constitutional autonomous Government, declared Sir Staford Cripps Saturday evening, immediately after the announcement of the failure of the Simla conference, according to a Domei dispatch from Lisbon, quoting a London report.

"It is necessary, therefore, to elect a new assembly for adopting the Constitution," he further said. "Then, it is necessary for us to go beyond the temporary readjustment of the Central Government of India that met failure at the recent conference, and advance boldly toward the permanent solution of the Indian problem. Under an autonomous government, the so-called Pakhistan would become an important question, and respecting this problem, it is hoped that the assembly drafting the constitution will try to solve it by compromise."

REPUBLICANS IN U.S. FAIL

The Republican effort in the House of Representatives to cut the funds of the Office of War Information for the present fiscal year to $8,000,000 failed when the Congress on Friday night finally passed the $769,000,000 bill financing some 20 United States war agencies, it is disclosed in a Washington dispatch to Lisbon. The Office of War Information issue was settled with agreement between the House and Senate on the Senate's original proposal of $35,000,000 for the agency, the report added.

Overseas Loans Upped

A bill, raising the limit for overseas loans by the U.S. Export and Import Bank from $700,000,000 to $3,500,000,000 was passed by the Bank Committee of the United States Senate on Friday to cope with demands by various countries in Europe for postwar construction, reports Domei from Lisbon quoting a Washington report.

This measure is believed most likely to signify a presentation of a gigantic credit to Britain and the Soviet Union which are currently pushing on negotiations in Washington.

Palestine for Jews

It is a well-known fact that the former U.S. Secretary of Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr. once declared that a Jewish state be founded in Palestine and his declaration is gradually taking tangible shape, says a Lisbon dispatch to Domei dated July 16. According to a Reuter dispatch, Lewis Altman and Israel Rosof, both representing the Zionist movement who arrived in London on July 16 told newspapermen that the British Government should recognize Palestine as an autonomous state for the Jews.

His Majesty Pleased to Send Aide-de-Camp To Army Air General Command on Monday

His Majesty the Emperor, ever solicitous of the air operations in the present war, graciously sent Aide-de-Camp Colonel Ogata to the Army Air General Command at 10 a.m. on July 16. Aide-de-Camp Ogata was welcomed by General Masakazu Kawabe, Chief of the Army Air General Command, and other officers, and listened to General Kawabe's detailed explanations on the general military air operations. Aide-de-Camp Ogata left the General Command at 2 p.m.

Upon hearing that the Throne will be pleased to also dispatch aides-de-camp to various units connected with air operations in other parts of the country, General Kawabe and those directly related to the Army air operations are profoundly impressed by the August solicitude. General Kawabe on the same day respectfully made the following statement:

"It is with awe and trepidation to state that His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to dispatch an aide-de-camp to the Army Air General Command on July 16 and to confer gracious words on all of its officers and officials from the Commander downward, causing, moreover, to let the aide-de-camp listen closely to explanations on the actual conditions of the military operations directed by the General Command.

"We are all profoundly impressed by the solicitude of the August Mind for the operations of the air units at a time when the war situation is gaining much momentum. The present is really a vital moment for Japan to maintain her existence or to lose her destiny, as the American and British enemies are threatening to approach the Japanese mainland from their bases around this country, depending upon their huge material strength. The air units really serve as the vanguards of the Japanese military strength to annihilate the arrogant enemies at this juncture.

"All of us from the Commander downward are deeply conscious of the great responsibility imposed on us and are firmly resolved to crush the enemies with the Special Attack Corps spirit, thereby pledging ourselves to do our bit for the August Sovereign."

REGIONAL ADMINISTRATORS ARE EXHORTED BY SUZUKI

Prime Minister Stresses Need To Up Arms Output, Acquire Sufficient Food Supply

sufficient food supply and the increased production of specified arms, emphasized Prime Minister

The basis for the execution of the present war is the acquisition of a Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki at the second meeting of the Governors-General of Regional Administrations held Monday at his official residence. He also urged the officials to perfect measures to meet air raids on cities and towns.

Following the Prime Minister, Rear Admiral Etsuzo Kurihara explained the present war situation, while munitions Minister Admiral Teijiro Toyoda outlined the material mobilization plan for the second quarter of the year. The Governor-General also heard detailed reports on the food supply questions from Agriculture and Commerce Minister Tadaatsu Ishiguro. Finance Minister Toyosaku Hirose, President Hiroshi Shimomura of the Board of Information, Transportation Minister Naoto Kobiyama, War Minister General Korechika Anami, Welfare Minister Tadahiko Okada and Home Minister Motoki Abe also explained various matters under their respective jurisdiction.

In the afternoon session of the second conference, the Governors-General discussed the questions of arousing the public fighting spirit, of meeting war damages in cities and towns, and other vital questions.

"The outline of the future Government policy had already been explained at the previous meeting of Governors-General of Regional Administrations, and respecting domestic measures following the intensification of the war situation, the Government has since then been sincerely making investigations, and decisions have been reached on most points." Prime Minister Suzuki remarked at the beginning of his address.

"Further details of such plans will be explained at the meeting of principal officials of the Regional Governments-General. Those measures really form the bases of various steps to be actually enforced, and the material mobilization plans for the second quarter of the year will be formulated according to such measures. Therfore, I wish you will exert your best efforts for the materialization of the plans.

'Particularly, the acquisition of a sufficient food supply and the increased production of specified arms form the bases for executing the present war. This is a very urgent and important question. I believe that you are already exerting your of these aims, conquering various utmost endeavors for the attainment of these aims, conquering various difficulties. Regarding the food supply, the Government recently decided to reduce the basic standard of principle food rations and also drafted an emergency food supply plan to meet the present condition.

"I believe that we must take resolute and speedy steps to materialize the Government measures under whatever circumstances and attain the desired results, so that the livelihood of the people will be stabilized and the fighting strength increased and concentrated. Particularly this point should be taken full note of, and it is desired that you adopt decisively and quickly the measures to meet the urgent situation.

"Since the unfavorable development at Okinawa, enemy air raids have become intensified, and damage to small cities and towns become extensive. I fully sympathize with the war victims. We must bear all difficulties and hardships and advance for the full execution of the war, placing our full confidence in the perfect preparations made by the Military Command. That is to say, you are to encourage the entire people and conquer all difficulties at the head of the entire 100,000,000 people, thereby heightening their fighting spirit."

INDIAN CONGRESS HEADS ARE DENOUNCED BY BOSE

Nehru's Ingratiating Attitude Toward Britain Rapped—Jinnah Is Lauded

The rupture of the Simla Conference led Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, to make a radio speech from the Shonan broadcasting station to the Indian people on June 15, says a Domei Shonan report dated July 16.

He said: "The rejection of the British proposals is a matter of joy in regard to the Indian independence movement, to India, and to myself."

Mr. Bose pointed out that the attitude which was adopted by the leaders of the Indian National Congress throughout the conference was one that should make India cautious concerning the future.

He stressed the two following points:

1. It is a matter of great regret that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and his associates in the Indian National Congress had since the proposals of Viceroy Wavell adopted an attitude of ingratiating themselves with Britain.

Their meanness defied description when they sang the praises of the sincerity of Wavell. We only conclude that they have broken the promise they made to us three years ago. In this connection the attitude of Mahatma Gandhi was such as causes us to feel a great respect to him.

2. Mohammed Ali Jinnah of the Indian Muslim League, who was consistent in his action which he suited to his principle, produced a far favorable impression. Mr. Jinnah adopted an attitude that is most appropriate to the realization of the ideal of Pakistan.

A section of the leaders of the National Congress got the illusion that Wavell was the friend of the Congress. It is impossible to think that Britain is sincere. Failures are those leaders of the National Congress who cannot see this simple fact.

At the Simla Conference Jinnah increased his prestige while the National Congress lost its prestige and incurred a loss whose full effect will be felt in the future.

Dnieper Dam Being Rebuilt

Reconstruction work on the huge turbines of the great Dnieper Dam has already been started, says an Associated Press dispatch, according to a Moscow report dated July 16 relayed to Stockholm. The rebuilding of the dam is the largest single job of reconstruction to be undertaken by the Soviet Union, the AP report added.

U.S. APPROACH ON CHINA OPPOSED BY CHUNGKING

Yank Plan to Land on Continent, Turn it Into Battlefield Is Not Welcomed

By a Member of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL BASE, July 15.—Whether the people of China like it or not, the American operations to approach the China coast are now on the way toward possible materialization. But why is the United States planning to approach the continental coast while she is also eagerly wishing to strike at Japan's heart, with the establishment of strong air bases in the Okinawas and with the concentration of about 1,000 B-29's in the Mariana group for strengthening the air raids on Japan Proper?

Even though American strategic leaders are proudly declaring the increase of the air strength at the Pacific bases with the transfer of the strength in Europe, and are also saying that the mobilization of the naval strength is not impossible, they are finding it impossible to shut their eyes to the great sacrifices they had to suffer during the past various operations.

The United States, our enemy, is now actually afraid of the strong movable strength of our Special Attack front connecting the mainland with Chosen and Manchoukuo, though she is eagerly wishing to end the war with a short decisive battle. But the question, after all, lies in how Chungking will accept the opening of the American operations to approach the continent.

Chungking that had up to the end of last year eagerly tried to flatter the United States, and to carrying out a great reformation of the Government, is not desiring the American approach to the continent, as is evidenced by the utterance of resistance by self-strength made by Chiang Kai-shek and Ho Ying-chin. Then as the reasons for Chungking in hesitating to welcome the American operations to approach the continent there are the following three:

Three Reasons Given

1. Though following a diplomatic policy of depending on foreign Powers, Chungking is unable to suppress the deep-rooted desire of the Chinese people for obtaining autonomy on the continent.

2. Even though the American operations for approaching the continental coast has started and a second front has opened, the said second front formed would be different in basic nature from that of Europe. The continent of China would then be turned into a fierce battlefield, and as long as the strong Japanese Fighting Forces exist, the whole country would be terribly devastated and the suffering of the people would be beyond imagination. Thus, as a result of the American approach to the coast, the postwar recovery of China would become hopelessly difficult.

3. In adopting such an important strategic plan as approaching the China coast, the United States has not taken any step to consult Chungking, and on this point Chungking authorities are feeling much dissatisfaction. The landing of American troops on the China continent will necessarily mean the control of China by the United States with the background of her military power, and the Chinese people are seriously fearing this result.

This view is loudly being expressed daily by various newspapers. While the view of welcoming the American strategy to approach the continent has disappeared from newspapers, the propaganda for the possibility of fighting the continental decisive battle with China's own strength is now being circulated.

Yet Chungking is entertaining an illusion that her international position was much heightened by obtaining the supply of arms from the United States and by being invited to the United Nations Conference at San Francisco. Yet Chiang Kai-shek who is a realist, knows well that such an international position as Chungking's has no corresponding actual strength. Then knowing the increased postwar voice of the United States will result in weakening his own position, and will meet with the strong opposition of the Chinese people, Chiang is entertaining now a contradictory hope that the United States will directly attack Japan Proper instead of trying to approach the continent.

Thus viewed, there is no doubt whatsoever that to prevent the China continent from becoming a battlefield is the sincere wish of Chungking that has already suffered much. It is also said that the Military Affairs Committee of Chungking has recently issued a secret order to all troops under its control to the effect that they should attempt the complete destruction of the Yenan army, even at some sacrifice of the anti-Japanese war.

Being impelled to try to unify the country, frankly speaking it is no time for Chungking to think of a general offensive operation against Japan. Then for Chungking, the destruction of Yenan is a matter that has to be speedily carried out for preventing interference in its internal affairs by not only the United States but also by the Soviet Union. Although Chungking is outwardly insisting upon its unchanged attitude toward the United States, it is now eagerly trying to avoid the American approach to the coast and to grasp the mind of the Chinese people who are desiring peace.

His Majesty Honors Heroes in Ternate, Balik Papan Sector

His Imperial Majesty the Generalissimo, graciously granted words of appreciation to the officers and men now fighting at Balik Papan and Ternate Island upon hearing the reports submitted by General Yoshijiro Umezu, Chief of the Army General Staff, and Admiral Soemu Toyoda, Chief of the Navy General Staff, on July 14, on the heroic stand being maintained by the Japanese Forces who have exacted 400 casualties from the the enemy since July 5 at Balik Papan and who commenced mopping-up operations against the enemy since July 14 on Ternate Island. His Imperial Majesty's words of appreciation were immediately conveyed to the Japanese Forces in the abovementioned war zones.

MORE INCENDIARY RAIDS MADE BY SUPERFORTS

Numazu, Hiratsuka, Odawara, Chigasaki, Tsujido Hit Monday Night

Some 190 B-29's based in the Marianas attacked medium and small towns in the Yokosuka Naval Station District for four consecutive hours from about 11:30 p.m. Monday.

The enemy machines, in two groups, flew northward from the eastern and western areas of the Izu Islands. Cruising singly or in group, the enemy aircraft conducted incendiary attacks against Numazu, Hiratsuka, Odawara, Chigasaki and Tsujido.

Approximately 100 P-51's accompanied by a few large planes appeared over the mainland with the main force coming in by way of Shima Peninsula and the rest from Atsumi Peninsula from 11:30 a.m. Monday, according to an announcement of the Tokai Army District Headquarters at 4:30 p.m. the same day.

Their attacks were principally concentrated in Mie and Aichi prefectures and in some parts of Shizuoka. Small and medium towns and other places were attacked.

However, due to the counteractions of Japanese Anti-Air Raid Forces, hardly any damage was caused.

Continuing their attack on Saturday, 200 ship-borne planes from an enemy task force appearing between 4:45 and 11 a.m. Sunday followed by approximately another 100 planes between 12 noon and 2 p.m. successively attacked the coastal areas of Iwate, Miyagi and Akita Prefectures, raiding principally airfields, harbors and shipping while strafing of city sections was also carried out, according to an announcement made by the Tohoku Army District Headquarters at 9 a.m. Monday.

Due to strafing actions of the enemy some casualties occurred in various parts but damage suffered in general was unexpectedly slight.

On the two days of July 14 and 15, 21 enemy planes were downed, and four damaged, which included single motored bombers, as far as ascertained up to the present, according to the same announcement.

Approximately seven B-29's invaded the vicinity of Genzan, Seishin, Ranan and Rashin, all in Chosen, about 9 p.m. on July 15. After circling over the sea area and dropping mines the raiders fled about midnight, according to a Domei report of July 16 from Keijo.

Seven other B-29's then penetrated the Fusan area from 12:40 a.m. July 16 and after circling over the vicinity for about two hours and dropping mines also fled to the south.

Thirty Okinawa-based B-24's, 20 B-25's and P-38's, some 50 P-47's and P-51's, composing a mixed formation of 100 fighters and bombers penetrated Kagoshima Bay with its main force, attacking various places in Miyazaki, and Oita Prefectures at 10:30 a.m. Monday. Part of the enemy force pierced through at 10 a.m. from Satsuma Peninsula and after circling over northwest Kagoshima Prefecture and principally attacking airfields here while also strafing city sections fled from Osumi Peninsula at 12:30 p.m.

Following this from [illegible] until about 2:30 p.m. approximately 130 small planes [illegible] Amakusa, Shibushi Bay, [illegible] Satsuma Peninsula [illegible] city limits of Miyazaki [illegible] military facilities [illegible] after which they fled by [illegible] In the wake of their [illegible] tions of small type [illegible] proached Kyushu at [illegible] without invading the [illegible] caped at 4:40 p.m.

BALIK PAPAN INVADERS HIT IN CLOSING-IN DRIVES

Enemy Repulsed in Samarinda Clash; Invasion Fleet Attacked Again

By I. IKEDA
Of the Military Press Corps

SOUTHERN ADVANCE BASE, July 16.—In the Balik Papan area, with the shifting of the battlefield to the hilly area, the Japanese Forces have intensified their closing-in attacks, destroying many enemy tanks.

In an effort to counter the Japanese onrush, the enemy is using trench mortars and planes to blast the Japanese positions. With four tanks in the lead, three enemy companies attacked the Japanese position on the Samarinda Road on July 11, but as they were furiously counterattacked by the Japanese Forces, they retreated with some 150 casualties. The enemy air force is now dropping incendiaries with the aim of destroying the jungles where the Japanese rear positions are located.

Ground units have been repeating shock attacks against the enemy airfield and its environs, and up to July 11, the enemy sustained the loss of three bivouacs, two supply dumps and 20 trench mortars blasted. In unison with the ground action, special attack planes carried out night raids on the enemy warships at anchor on July 10. The instantaneous sinking of one of the enemy destroyers was observed from the land.

Using Balik Papan Harbor

The Allied forces began to use the harbor facilities at Balik Papan, it was announced by MacArthur's Headquarters on July 15, according to reports from Lisbon to Domei on July 15, relaying a Manila dispatch.

Ternate Invaders [illegible]

By Y. YAMAZAKI
Of the Military Press Corps

SOUTHERN ADVANCE BASE, July 16.—In an operation against the enemy forces which landed on Suramadaha and Takome, Ternate Island, on June 26, the Japanese Forces effected a landing there and commenced a northward advance. On July 11, the Japanese Forces penetrated Suramadaha and its vicinity, successfully annihilating the majority of the enemy forces besides seizing great quantities of ammunition.

Enemy Attacks Described

By S. SENDA
Of the Military Press Corps

SOUTHERN FRONT BASE, July 14.—The situation at Balik Papan was described as follows by Civil Administrator, Iwao Nagaishi, who returned recently from that front on an important mission.

"One enemy battleship, two heavy cruisers, eighteen destroyers and transports approached the Balik Papan area about 1:15 p.m. on the 15th, and commenced fierce bombing and shelling operations. The Japanese Garrison Forces, however, were fully prepared. We raised our sake cups in a firm pledge to put up a courageous fight now that the splendid opportunity for annihilating the enemy had come.

"We daily received the baptism of enemy bombing and bombardment from the sea up to the 28th, the day when I left the place. The enemy were regular in their method of attack as they came every day at the same hour which seemed to us a rather comical way of fighting. Enemy warships began to approach the shore around 9:30 a.m. while enemy planes circulated far off at sea. When enemy planes fly straight toward our positions, the warships use them as guides to bombard us.

"Enemy warships begin their sporadic bombardment from 2:30 p.m. while the planes carry out scouting operations from a low altitude. At the same time, B-24's and other bombers begin to attack land positions together with large numbers of P-38's. The enemy planes withdraw between 5 and 6 p.m.

"During the night, the enemy cruises far out at sea in fear of Japanese special attacks. The enemy's daily routine is dependent on their quantitative superiority. They used 17,000 to 18,000 shells in their bombardment up to the 28th."

ENEMY MUST BE CRUSHED ON SEAS BEFORE LANDING

Most Advantageous for Japan To Make Direct Frontal Attacks by Air

The most certain and advantageous way of crushing enemy attempts to launch landing operations against Japan Proper is to strike at them on the seas, comments Domei which gives the following opinion in regard to enemy landing attempts:

The enemy forces, in order to attain their objective through landing their forces on Japan Proper, will have to land infantry which will try to advance step by step and to expand their foothold. Such enemy forces must be annihilated, but it is more certain and effective to crush them on the sea. Some may say that, judging from the Okinawa operations, it would be most difficult to prevent the enemy forces, operating under cover of carrier-borne aircraft, from approaching the coast by crushing them on the seas.

Such an idea confuses the differences between operations on distant islands and Japan Proper. In the case of the Okinawa fighting, the Japanese Air Force attacked the enemy intermittently from both sides; but in the case of operations on Japan Proper they will be able to launch direct frontal attacks. Furthermore, the organization of bases, the supply of aircraft, the method of attack, the objectives to be attacked, and other such matters would assume entirely different aspects. It is certain that victory will be ours when this day arrives. The confidence in Japan's ability to send the enemy forces to a watery grave is based on the following matters which can be proved from past experience:

The history of war has shown that, so far, land based aircraft invariably emerges victorious over carrier-borne aircraft. Needless to say, the success of the enemy landing operations against Japan will depend on carrier-based air power. The main force of the Japanese Air Force, operating as Special Attack Air Units, possessing the nature of a land based air force, striking at the enemy fleet-borne aircraft and with absolute power to deal out death to the enemy aircraft carrier force, will certainly manifest its full war power and wipe out the enemy ships. Especially, the network of air bases firmly established in Japan, the supply of aircraft, the change in air attack tactics and the restriction of objectives to be attacked, all make the annihilation of the enemy a certainty.

The significance of a network of air bases is of basic importance in air war. Decisive advantage is possessed by the side that possesses many land bases and uses them effectively in both attack and defense operations. When enemy carrier-borne aircraft attacked the Kwanto area on July 10, the Japanese Air Force, making effective use of the network of air bases throughout the country, completely dodged the enemy and cut down losses to a minimum. This is a fine example of the negative use of a network of air bases in defensive operations. When brought into play for offensive operations, there bases will be all powerful.

Unsinkable Aircraft Carriers Superior

Especially when these unsinkable aircraft carriers are brought into play for attacks against enemy aircraft carriers, their superiority will be proved as set down many times in the history of war. By leaving a part of the network of air bases free for enemy carrier-borne planes to attack at will, massing all the air power in the other air bases and by striking at the vacant enemy aircraft carriers, will Japan be able firmly to grasp victory. In the waters surrounding the Okinawa Islands such tactics could not be employed. By making use of the network of bases throughout the country, we shall be able to launch effective air attacks. Concerted frontal attacks by all the air units in the various air bases will be certain to deal death-dealing blows to the enemy fleet units and ships.

Regardless of the production power it is a most difficult matter to keep up supplies of aircraft for the air force in which wear and tear are considerable. It is the most difficult undertaking to keep on supplying air forces, operating in distant areas, with a sufficiency of replacements. Even in the supplying of the air force in the Okinawa operations, which took place within the Kyushu area, we had difficulty in maintaining supplies in regard to the storage of parts, the transportation of aircraft and the supply of aviation fuel. In maintaining supplies for the air force which will take off from bases on Japan Proper, in case the enemy attacks Japan, aircraft will go straight from the factories to the battle positions. As a result, the supply problem will enter an entirely new stage. Each plane produced will be certain to go into battle without any loss as would be incurred should they have to be transported long distances. Japan's full production power will be turned into her maximum war power.

The distance from Kyushu to the Okinawa Islands is over 600 kilometers as the crow flies. Thus, it was necessary that the pilots who covered the intervening space should have certain special training and the bomb loads were restricted because of the necessary fuel load. In case the enemy forces approach Japan Proper, it may be possible to sight some of the enemy fleet units from land. In such a case it would be possible for all who can fly to take part in the fight and to ram enemy fleet units.

Furthermore, the fuel load would be reduced so much that the bomb load and supply of ammunition could be increased to the maximum carrying power of the planes, enabling them to wreak greater havoc on the enemy warcraft. Also, the short distances to be covered would enable the planes to take part in many more attacks. One plane employed in the Okinawa operations could be employed with from five to 10 times as much effect in operations near Japan Proper. The basic condition for Japan's air force operations against enemy operations off Japan Proper is that every plane should take part in the fight.

Gain Foothold on Japan Proper

The objective of enemy landing operations is to gain a foothold on Japan Proper. Thus, they will have to bring ships close to Japan's shores in order to achieve their objectives. The slow-moving enemy convoys with their poor anti-air-craft fire will be easy prey for Japan's air units. In some cases, the inferior training planes could be used against the enemy forces. This does not mean that the power of the carrier-borne enemy air power is being undervalued; but, as proved in the Okinawa war operations, the enemy fleet units which lost about half their carrier force through sporadic Japanese air attacks, would certainly find it most difficult to protect themselves against continuous Japanese attacks.

Supposing that a third of the enemy fleet units and ships should be sunk, but that a part of the enemy landing forces succeeded in landing. How would such a landing force be situated? They would find that tanks had been landed but no men had landed to man them, that guns had been landed but no shells were available or that a part of the enemy forces had been landed without their commanding officers and they would therefore be powerless to continue operations.

As stated above, our air attacks will certainly succeed. In order to deal a death blow to the enemy forces on the sea, the Japanese Air Force massing planes in readiness for such a day, is awaiting its chance to strike when the enemy forces commence launching their landing operations.

Franco Will Revamp Cabinet and Change Government Policies

General Francisco Franco, Spanish Chief of State who has been expending his efforts in making Spain a democracy, is reportedly contemplating various changes in the internal and foreign policy of Spain and, at the same time, he plans to carry out a reorganization of the cabinet shortly, says a Domei Lisbon report quoting a Madrid dispatch dated July 16. The same report states that Franco, by taking advantage of the cabinet change, will hand in his resignation as president of the Falange and remain as chief of state and cabinet head. It is also conjectured that the term, "Chief of State," in suggesting too strongly the sense of "Leader," will be abolished.

NEW U.S. TANK BEING MADE

Patterson Says 45-Ton M 26 More Powerful Than Any Other

Regarding a new American tank, M 26, a New York dispatch quoting a Detroit report to the New York Times, said as follows, according to reports from Lisbon reaching Domei on July 10:

"At the factory attached to the General Motors Company where carriage bodies of the Fisher type are being manufactured, a large quantity of heavy 45-ton, M 26 tanks are being produced. According to the statement of Robert Patterson, Undersecretary of War, 'the new tanks are much more powerul than any other and are generally called the General Pershing or Tiger Trainer.' The M 26 is capable of covering 25 miles an hour and is equipped with one 90-milimeter gun, two 30-millimeter guns and one 50-millimeter anti-aircraft gun. Besides these, two wireless apparatusses capable of dispatching and receiving news are attached to the tank. The width of the caterpillar treads is two feet."

UNEASINESS IN BALKANS HARASSES BRITISH ARMY

Tommies Likely to Prolong Withdrawal from Greece Until Next Spring

It is regarded in certain circles that Britain may use the unstabilized conditions in the Balkans as an excuse to prolong her withdrawal of troops from Greece, which is scheduled to be executed this coming winter, until next spring, reports a Domei dispatch from Lisbon dated July 15. An Athens report on the same day to the New York Times commented on this question as follows:

It has become more and more clear that in view of the unstabilized situation in the zone demarcating territories occupied by British troops in Greece and Turkey and the Soviet occupied Albania and Bulgaria, British troops in Greece will prolong their occupation until next spring or longer.

It has originally been the plan of the British troops to withdraw and transfer the maintenance of peace and order to three thoroughly trained and fully equipped Greek divisions and a considerable number of reserves by this winter. If uneasiness in the Balkans should continue, it may become possible that the British troops will prolong the period of their sojourn and also to increase their current small force on the contrary.

The Greek army totaled over 10 divisions at the time of the British expedition into Greece but it now numbers only one division, which is only one-half equipped. It is unimaginable that peace and order can be preserved with this force in the northern boundary sector where Communist guerilla bands are operating. Moreover, the state of confusion in Greece is not limited to this alone. There are reports of Yugoslavian troops having recently moved to the south, of Bulgaria still possessing a force constituting of 16 divisions, of the leftist government in Albania organizing a small army, of about 10 Soviet divisions stationed in the Danube region and furthermore of small Soviet troops appearing along the northern border of Greece.

Although it is believed to be a mere rumor, there is a report that the Tito regime in Yugoslavia is sending troops into the Epirius zone in Greece through Albania. All these reports add to the confusion prevailing in Greece. Cool observers do not believe that a collision would occur in this district. However, it is obvious that the present strength of the British force is insufficient to permit it to allot its troops either to Bulgaria or Yugoslavia. Britain maintains, however, the principle to station any number of brigades which may be necessary to prevent international trouble.

The original root of evil lies in the Churchill-Molotov agreement. Although this agreement placed Rumania under the Soviet's sphere of influence and Greece under the British, it is an unmistakable fact that Britain now fully recognizes the promises which she had made in regard to her own post from her international obligations as well as from the egoistic standpoint of the British Empire. This is because Greece is a strategic point for the command of the East Mediterranean and the Suez Canal zone.

Enemy Announcement

Nimitz Headquarters formally announced on July 15 that the surface unit made up of several battleships of the United States Pacific Fleet opened fire against Muroran in the southern part of the Hokkaido at 9:35 a.m. on July 15 (Tokyo time) and that bombardment was still continuing, according to a Domei dispatch from Lisbon relaying Guam reports. The battleships Iowa, Missouri and Wisconsin are reported to have participated in the attack. From this announcement it is made known that Kamaishi and Muroran were bombarded by different surface units.

Repairing Crippled Cruiser

The U.S. cruiser Pittsburgh whose bow was torn off during the July 5 typhoon in the Okinawa area is now being repaired, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei.

Houses to Let

Two storied foreign style houses with 5 rooms and 6 rooms at Yamamoto-dori 2-chome, Rent ¥135.00. Also at Kitano-cho 4-chome; Rent ¥110.00. A few Japanese houses on Tor Road suitable for shops.

Offices to Let

Several office rooms to let in Kobe.

Real Estate for Sale

Several properties for sale, large and small, in hand.

Apply to
H. NAKAMURA & Co., Ltd.
Estate Agents, Patent Agents and Chartered Accountants
66, Motomachi-dori 1-chome, Kobe-ku, KOBE
Tel. Sannomiya 1423, 1424, & 789
P.O. Box 161 Sannomiya

TRAVELERS' RICE COUPONS

Will Be Issued From July 21 for Use At Designated Places

Travelers' rice coupons will be issued from July 21 and relative to this the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry gives the following advice.

For travelers after July 21, rice coupons will be issued but in order to avoid possible trouble in procuring meals, they should take their own lunches.

For those coming from abroad, on presentation of their traveling permit issued abroad, a Japanese permit will be given which will qualify them to receive travelers' rice coupons.

However, for those who have taken up temporary residence abroad and are traveling back to Japan, rice coupons will be issued on their certificates of change of abode.

Those traveling without rice coupons or lunches on July 21 should apply for such at the nearest police station.

Travelers' rice coupons are valid only at restaurants and hotels designated for such, lunch stalls in stations and on trains.

Studies Bretton Woods Bill

The U.S. Senate is working on the passage of the Bretton Woods Monetary Agreement, according to a Lisbon dispatch dated July 16 quoting Washington source.

The Senate Banking Committee has recommended the passage of the Bretton Woods Bill which would establish a $10,000,000,000 fund for reconstruction and development and another fund to stabilize world's currency.

Actually, the work of the Senate on the measure was scheduled to begin on July 17. Also, during the week, the Senate will consider the proposal to increase the landing power of the Export and Import Bank. The bill has already been passed by the House of Representatives.

CURRENCY ISSUE INCREASES

¥979,000,000 More Circulated by Japan Bank Than in Previous Week

The outstanding balance of the Bank of Japan's note issue, as on June 23, stood at ¥25,008,000,000, going up by ¥979,000,000 over the week before, according to the weekly bulletin of the Bank of Japan. The bank's note issue has been on the increase since early this year. On the same day, the outstanding balance of loans advanced by the Bank was registered at ¥201,360,000,000, gaining ¥1,031,000,000 over the week before. Both the note issue and loans have thus set a record high.

The extent of the inflated note issue of the Bank during the period from January 1 this year to June 23 was ¥7,137,000,000, revealing an increase of three times and a half over the year before. The amount of increase of loans during the same period totaled ¥11,171,000,000, far larger than that of the note issue.

Spacing Out Buildings

The five cities of Nagano, Matsumoto, Ueda, Okaya and Suwa in Nagano Prefecture will carry out compulsory spacing out of buildings near railway lines and important facilities coming within a radius of 30 to 60 meters, and in some cases 100 meters. The order will be carried out between July 16 and July 30 by the Defense Corps Service to the State Through Labor Associations and student volunteer corps. Compulsory spacing out of buildings will also be carried out in seven cities and towns in Gumma Prefecture, namely, Maebashi, Takasaki, Kiryu, Isezaki, Ota, Tatebayashi and Shibukawa, for defense purposes.

The Yasuda Bank
Limited
(Yasuda Ginko, Ltd.)
HEAD OFFICE:
1, 1-chome, Otemachi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Capital Subscribed ¥160,000,000
Reserves 129,400,000
Chairman of the Board:
HAJIME YASUDA, Esq.
President:
DAISUKE TAKEI, Esq.
Vice-President:
SEIICHI ANNEN, Esq.
Managing Directors:
TOUJI URABE, Esq.
HIROMITSU TAKEUCHI, Esq.
TOSHIO OTSUKA, Esq.
SASUKE SUZUKI, Esq.
The Bank is now in command of the services which it has secured from many correspondents over the world, and is able to offer accommodation for all kinds of banking facilities foreign and domestic.
Foreign Business
Tokyo Head Office
Osaka Branch: Koraibashi, Higashi-ku
Kobe Branch: Sakaemachi-dori
Yokohama Branch: Honcho, Naka-ku
Otaru Branch: Ironai-machi
Nagoya Branch: Minami-Otsu-dori, Naka-ku

FIVE INSPECTION PARTIES TO STUDY LABOR ISSUE

To Tour Munitions Factories in Kanto, Tokai, Kinki, Tohoku, Kyushu Districts

For enforcing the labor administration and studying the labor condition in various districts throughout the country, the Munitions Ministry has decided to dispatch five inspection parties. These parties are expected to commence their activities soon, and conduct their investigations for about ten days in their respective districts.

The first party for the Kanto district is headed by Takeo Noda, Parliamentary Vice-Minister of the Munitions Ministry; the second party for the Tokai district by Takeo Miki, Councillor of the same Ministry; the third party for the Kinki district by Hitoshi Mukoyama, of the administrative committee of the same Ministry; the fourth party for the Tohoku district by Kozo Matsumura, of the administrative committee; and the fifth party for the Kyushu district by Toshio Matsunaga, also of the administrative committee.

Unlike the former investigation parties, these missions aim at encouraging and stimulating local government organs and munitions factories. Instead of asking for lengthy reports and materials for investigation, they will try to solve on the spot various problems that are hindering the desired production.

Assistants to these investigators will be selected from among private persons with experience and ability, and the parties will confer frankly with presidents and even employees of munition factories in order to learn the prevailing actual condition.

The dispatch of a second group of investigators is also being considered by the Munitions Ministry to cover districts outside the above mentioned five districts which will be studied by the first group.

Sato Sees Molotov

Naotake Sato, Japanese Ambassador to the Soviet Union, met in conference with Soviet Foreign Vice-Commissar Solomon A. Lozovsky on July 10 following which he conferred with Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov on July 11, according to a delayed Domei dispatch from Moscow, dated July 14.

WORLD'S FINEST
MIKIMOTO
CULTIVATED PEARLS
One bridal gift that will always be in fashion, always in good taste
K. MIKIMOTO
No. 285, 8-chome, Kami-Meguro, Meguro-ku.
Tel. Shibuya 1202

Jintan

WORLD-RENOWNED TONIC & AROMATIC PILLS
For promotion or maintenanee of your health, it is indispensable. Aside from energy making hormone, it is a combination of practically all vitally essential medical elements conducive to good health.
Good for: Billiousness Headache, Vertigo, Nausea, Indigestion and Diarrhoea.

Yamanouchi's Principal Medical Products

Disulfamin preparation	ALBASIL
Sulfamin preparation	CERISON
Acetsulfamin preparation	NEO-CERISON
Chemotherapeutic remedy for Pneumonia	ATHINON
Remedy for Arteriosclerosis & High Blood Pressure	ARKLEMIN
Remedy for Neuralgia & Stiff Shoulder	CAMPORISIN
Anti-syphilitic of water soluble bismuth	BLUKLAN
Vitamin B₁ for injection	BICRYS

Manufacturers & Exporters:
YAMANOUCHI SEIYAKU K.K.
Tokyo, Osaka, Taihoku, Shanghai, Canton, Hongkong, Peking, Hoten

CULTURAL LECTURES SET

16th Annual Session Opening at Karuizawa on July 21

The Oriental Cultural Society opens its 16th annual summer college at the Karuizawa Church on July 21. The Karuizawa session will last until the 21st of the same month. The Society will also give lectures at Lake Kawaguchi from August 3 to 7, at Hakone from August 10 to 14, and at Sengokubara from August 20 to 22. The Tokyo session is undecided as yet.

Professor Y. Negishi, a popular speaker on the interpretation of Japanese culture, will act as Master of Ceremonies. He has been with the Society for many years and has greatly helped to make Japan understood by foreigners. Other members of the faculty are Dr. H. Zachert, an authority on old Japanese literature, Professor Y. Tatewaki who has originated a new method for foreigners to learn the Japanese language, Professor Asataro Goto who is considered to be one of the very few Japanese who really understands China thoroughly, Dr. Victor Frene, a hidden scholar who is very original and unique in his psychological analysis of human nature, Dr. K. Nakamura, world wide traveler, lecturer and former Member of Parliament and Professor H. Tanabe, a well known lecturer on Japanese music. Professor Tanabe will have Japanese music and dance demonstrated by the nation's representative artists. This demonstration will take place at Hakone.

In addition to the above faculty, guest speakers, including Admiral T. Takarabe, Admiral E. Yamamoto, General S. Araki, and Dr. Furuuchi of the Foreign Office, will give lectures on interesting subjects which should not be missed.

Professor Goto will speak on "Observing China Behind the Turmoil," "The Militarists, Government, and People of China Who Stand on the Dividing Road," and "The True Thoughts of the People at Nanking, Chungking and Yenan."

THE TOYAMA SECURITIES CO., LTD.
Bill-Broker of The Nippon Securities Exchange, Tokyo
President:
YOSHIZO TOYAMA
OFFICE:
16, 2-Chome, Kabuto-Cho, Nihombashi-Ku, TOKYO
Tel: Kayabacho (66) 2310-23

New Bicycle Prices

Official prices for bicycles and parts will be raised relative to the steps taken by the Munitions Ministry for increased production and repairs of bicycles and rear cars. Accordingly the manufacturers' price per bicycle with stand and baggage carrier is ¥310 (formerly ¥175.). The maximum sales price for the Japan Bicycle Control Union is now ¥317.50 (formerly ¥182.50) and the retail price has been fixed at ¥350 (formerly ¥200). An additional charge of ¥11.40 will be made on the retail price to attach various accessories. The price of rebuilt and second hand bicycles will be fixed locally.

Training Colonial Farmers

Expanding on the work of training men as colonizers of Manchoukuo, the training quarters for colonizers at Nanao-mura in south Tama-gun under the management of the Tokyo Metropolis has started the training of colonial farmers who as a mobile farm corps are helping out with farmers, thus contributing greatly toward increased food production.

Sending Straw Mattings

The Toyama Prefectural branch office in Tokyo, acting as an intermediary organ between Toyama and Tokyo has been active in taking care of school children who have evacuated there as well as looking out for the welfare of general evacuees. Now it has been decided that 150,000 straw mattings to be used in packing baggage of evacuees will be sent to Tokyo.

REMOVAL SALE
Good Books at Reduced Rates
KYO-BUN-KWAN
Ginza 4-chome, Tokyo.
Tel. Kyobashi 56-7001

Musical Instruments and Books, Etc.

H. KIDO CO.
Shimoyamate-dori 7-chome, KOBE
Telephone: Motomachi 2383

THE NIPPON KOGYO GINKO
(The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd.)
Established by the Japanese Government by virtue of a Special Enactment of the Imperial Diet.
Capital ¥200,000,000
1, 1-chome Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku Tokyo.
Osaka—1, 5-chome, Korai-bashi, Higashi-ku
Kobe—36 Nishimachi, Kobe-ku
Nagoya—1, 3-chome, Hirokoji-dori, Naka-ku
Fukuoka—80 Tenjin-no-cho
Tohoku—11, Higashi-Ichiban-cho, Sendai
Toyama—20 Sakurabashi-dori
Hiroshima—77 Sarugaku-cho
Hokkaido—1 Nishi 4-chome, Kita-sanjo, Sapporo
Correspondents—In the principal cities of home and abroad
Governor: Koichi Kawakami, Esq.
Vice-Governor: Seiichiro Arai, Esq.
Directors: Kenji Ito, Esq., Kisaku Matsushima, Esq., Kikumatsu Nakayama, Esq. Akira Komiya, Esq., Tadao Sassayama Esq.
Auditors: Count Yoshinori Futara, Takejiro Nozu, Esq., Shin Watanabe, Esq.
—Loans on the security of public bonds or debentures and shares, estates (zaidan), specified land and buildings.
—Subscription and underwriting of public bonds or debentures.
—Deposits and sale custody of valuables.
—discounting of bills.
Other Banking business sanctioned by the Minister of State for Finance in accordance with Ordinances.

The Sumitomo Bank
Limited
HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA
Capital Subscribed ..¥70,000,000
Capital Paid-up 50,000,000
Reserve Funds 73,100,000
President
HAYASHI OKAHASHI
Home Offices:
Osaka, Sapporo, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Amagasaki, Kobe, Wakayama, Okayama, Onomichi, Niihama, Kure, Hiroshima, Yanai, Hikari, Shimonoseki, Moji, Kokura, Yahata, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Kurume, Saga, Kumamoto, Oita and Kagoshima.
Overseas Offices:
SHANGHAI & DAIREN
Kobe Branch:
Sakaemachi 1-chome
Tel.: Sannomiya (3) 41-44
Kyoto Branch:
Karasumarudori-Sanjyo [illegible]
Tel.: Honkyoku (2) [illegible]

RE-EVACUATING PUPILS

Children in Towns of 20,000 or 30,000 Also Affected

Enemy bombings of medium and small cities have brought about the necessity of the re-evacuation of school children and the Education Ministry in taking up this matter with the Home Ministry has decided to take immediate steps.

Due to the changing war situation and in some cases because of the food problem, re-evacuation has already taken place so that in Chiba, Ibaraki and Shizuoka Prefectures practically all the school children have been dispersed elsewhere. In the case of Kofu in Yamanashi Prefecture, of the 1,400 school children there 1,300 had already been re-evacuated so that they escaped the enemy raid.

Where the children have been evacuated to medium and small towns in large groups, it will be the policy to disperse them further inland. Evacuation of school children will also be effected in towns of 20,000 or 30,000 which hitherto did not feel such a necessity. In this case not group evacuation but evacuation to farm and fishing villages where the children have relatives will be encouraged.

Evacuees Arrive Safely

The group of mothers and children from Omori-ku, Tokyo numbering 40 from 14 families, safely reached their place of evacuation in the suburbs of Mizusawa-machi, Iwate Prefecture, on the evening of July 13.

H. OBA

HAIR DRESSING PARLORS
Ladies' Side Shampoo, Electrical Face and Head Massage
PERMANENT WAVE
(Rapid Hair Drying Process)
Branch Parlor:
Basement of Imperial Hotel Lobby
Main Parlor:
4, Itchome, Tamuracho, Shiba
Tokyo Tel.: Ginza (57) [illegible]

The Mitsubishi Bank, Limited
CAPITAL .... ¥[illegible]
President
TAKEO KATO
Vice-President
ZENSAKU SEKINE
Managing Directors
KENKICHI TAKAGI
KANICHI SHUNDO
SHINPEI WATANABE
YAZO KUMASAKA
HEAD OFFICE:
6, Marunouchi 2-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Inland Branches
Tokyo, Yokohama, Otaru, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Okayama, Hiroshima, Shimonoseki, Kokura, Fukuoka, etc.
Foreign Branches
Dairen, Shanghai

The Bank of Taiwan, Limited
Established [illegible]
President
[illegible]
Vice-President
[illegible]
Directors
[illegible]
Head Office TAIHOKU
Tokyo Branch. No. 3 Marunouchi 1-chome, Kojimachi-ku
[illegible], Manager
BRANCHES and AGENCIES
Japan: Kobe, Osaka, Yokohama, Hakodate, Fukuoka, Keelung, [illegible], Shoka, Kagi, Tainan, [illegible], Giran, Shinchiku, [illegible], Karenko, Makong, [illegible].
Kwantung: Dairen.
China: Shanghai, Hankow, [illegible], Amoy, Swatow, [illegible], Kiangwan, Soochow, [illegible], Chinkiang, Nanking, [illegible], Kiukiang, Nanchang, [illegible], Tai-hsien, Luchow, [illegible], Chaochow, [illegible], Yangchow.
Hainan Island: [illegible], Kachek, Hokurei. [illegible]: Truk, Palau. Philippine Islands: Manila, Davao, Cebu, [illegible], Pacolod, Legaspi, Iloilo. [illegible], Djawa: Soerabaya, [illegible], Djakarta. [illegible], Denpasar, [illegible], Balik-Papan, Pontianak. [illegible], Samarinda. [illegible], Kupang, New Britain, [illegible]. [illegible], Hongkong. [illegible]

FIRST TOKYO COLONISTS WELCOMED BY HOKKAIDO

939 Members of 198 Families Given Warm Reception by Kind Villagers

Governor Kenichiro Kumagaya of Hokkaido related his impressions about the 939 colonists from Tokyo who were established in their new homes in seven villages around Sapporo and were encouraged in the beginning of their new life by him, as follows:

"The first group of colonists consists of 198 families comprising 939 members. Government officials in Hokkaido who went to Tokyo, returned to Aomori and Hakodate earlier to prepare for the coming of these colonies. All heads of villages where the colonists were designated to find their new homes, welcomed them upon their arrival at Hakodate, while the village people waited for their guests with horse wagons at stations along the railway line. The colonists were taken to the villages in these horse wagons. They reached their villages between 4 to 6 a.m. and found warm and nourishing meals, which had been prepared by the village people, awaiting them.

The ceremony of welcoming these colonists to their new homes was carried out at 8 a.m. in each village. Shrines and auditoriums of national schools in the villages were used as sites for the welcoming ceremony. I visited four places and delivered addresses to the colonists.

When I remarked that they gave me the impression that they were escaping from a dangerous to a safer spot, the leader of the colonist group retorted warmly that I was very much mistaken. The colonists are all in high spirits and are brimming over with energy. With the reconstructions of school buildings and cattle barns by the village people as housing accommodation for the colonists, the housing problem has been solved for the time being. The colonists eat the same kind of food as the villagers and are most grateful for the kind indiscriminative treatment awarded them.

The colonists were first given the task of cultivating the land in the neighborhood of their village until they should become accustomed to the real hard work of clearing and cultivating the wild and waste land. They are planting wheat and potatoes at present. Real and regular work will be decided for them next year in designated places. We are currently studying the kind of barracks which will be most suited for them. The army is fully cooperating with us in this matter. We are greatly helped in the matter of farming tools as the army will give aid in acquiring them.

"The thing which had worried the villagers most of all in the beginning was the fear of the colonists purchasing foodstuffs at high prices on the blackmarket with the considerable sums of money which they possess and also of their leading idle and unproductive lives which would prove injurious to the local simple farmers. Fortunately, there are no such signs at present. The colonists pledged while on their way to Hokkaido not to do anything which might be injurious to the local farmers.

One person was taken ill in the first group of colonists. He is recuperating at present in a hospital in Hakodate. On the other hand, a baby was born in the ferryboat between the mainland and Hokkaido. We do not have to worry over the future life of these colonists. We would like more city people to join the fighting ranks of the colonists in Hokkaido as soon as possible.

"One thing which I recall in connection with this first batch of colonists is that most of them wore shoes or "getas" which are unsuited for work in the fields. We must therefore prepare and distribute rubber "tabi" and boots to them. There were some skilled factory workers among the colonists and I would like them to work in mining and industrial fields instead of instantly sending them to farms.

"All in all, the farms in Hokkaido must welcome and accommodate colonists within August, for there would be little or no significance at all if later. Therefore, I wish that persons desiring to become colonists would join us as soon as possible. We would like people to come to Hokkaido in large numbers as the agricultural, mining, industrial and fishing fields there can employ any number of hands."

Utsunomiya City Recovers

Utsunomiya City, which primarily through lack of water to combat the fires caused by the enemy raid recently was devastated in spite of the supreme efforts of civilians and the Army is speedily recovering. By the evening of July 13 through the volunteer activities of the Kanto Electric Power Distribution Company members, light and power were supplied to parts of various important facilities while by 9 a.m. the following morning various banks, post offices, postal savings banks and insurance companies resumed business.

2 Engineers Strafed By Raiders; Maneuver Train to Safety Line

Manifesting unbending sense of duty, Moto Ishizuka, 40, engineer and Yasutoshi Tajima, 19, assistant engineer, of Hachioji Station safely maneuvered the up-train to the station in spite of their wounds inflicted by the Grumman F6F machinegun fire when the train was passing through Ono-mura, Tano-gun, Gunma Prefecture, recently. The former was hit right through the right part of his chest and the latter sustained two hits on his chest and another on his right leg. Despite the serious wound, Mr. Ishizuka continued to maneuver the train with his left hand assisted by Mr. Tajima. After they made sure of the arrival of the train to the safety line near Fujioka Station, Gunma Prefecture, they both succumbed and were immediately taken to a nearby station. Due to the superb courage of these two engineers, no casualties were sustained by the passengers.

NATIONAL SCHOOL SETUP UNDERGOES REVAMPING

Step Taken to Assure Propagation of Education Despite Air Raids

With the object of thoroughly propagating wartime education among national schools in Japan, the Education Ministry issued in the name of the Vice-Minister instructions to this effect to respective prefectural governors on July 13.

These instructions explain in detail the necessary educational policy for national school children in wartime in regard to educational training, labor mobilization, school attendance, air defense training, etc. This change in the educational policy of national schools is a materialization of a thorough wartime national education which forges and tempers the basic characteristics of the younger generation in midst of intensified air raids without infringing on or contradicting the existing laws and ordinances related with education. Following are the high points of these instructions:

(1) The institution of detached schoolrooms and private schools which was not permitted up to the present time will be recognized in order that education can be continued in safety under air raids. Lessons will be given in shrines, temples, public halls, private homes. The system of having one school for every town or village and one teacher for each class will not be strictly observed.

(2) Textbooks will be simplified so that Japanese can be taught together with arithmetic from the same book.

(3) First and second grade pupils will be taught at least 700 hours a year while children from the third to sixth grade will receive 900 hours of teaching. Children in war afflicted areas may suffice with two hours of education per day. Holidays will not be confined to Sundays only while teaching may be suspended any time at will by the principal to improve the health of the children and also to have them participate in work for increasing output of foodstuffs.

(4) Teachers will be evacuated from big cities to the country to alleviate the shortage of teachers there. Women will also be trained as teachers and influential persons in rural districts will be requested to give their cooperation to overcome the shortage in the teaching staff. Self education and self reliance will be fostered among school children by utilizing the system of pupil corps which have been organized in village and neighborhood association units in the country.

(5) Collective and individual evacuation of school children will be encouraged more and more in view of intensified air raids in the future. Rural districts will be asked to cooperate in welcoming the evacuees. Air defense training for school children will be carried out more strictly.

Oil From Cedar Root

Cedar root oil will shortly make its debut in the world of Japanese air fuel, according to the Yomiuri-Hochi. As a result of successful experiments carried out by the Akita Forestry Bureau to extract oil from the roots of the cedar, production in quantity of this new oil is expected to get under way by the end of this month from the roots of this tree growing in abundance in the state-owned forests of Akita.

Aiding Kofu People

The sum of ¥1,300,000 has been appropriated by Yamanashi Prefecture to set up the people of Kofu, who have been victimized by the raid to work for increased food production. Various forms of assistance will be given in the way of accommodation and supply of farm tools to those who will take up collective and individual farming.

TRANSPORTATION VITAL IN CARRYING WAR TO END

Railway, Other Transport Workers Must Pool Resources, Ensure Best Services

Transportation Minister Naoto Kobiyama, in a radio address to the people on the evening of July 12, stressed the part to be played by the transport system in carrying the war through to its end. His speech marked the commencement of a movement to arouse not only the railway and other transport workers but also the people in general to the need of pooling their resources in order to ensure that more and more materials necessary for the conduct of the war shall reach the places where they are required.

In some respects he looked on the task before whose function it is to secure full transport facilities, as a struggle to restore all means of transport more quickly than they are damaged by the enemy air force.

Minister Kobiyama's broadcast speech follows:

In a modern war railway transport is a factor that produces a profound effect on the issue of the struggle. We are now in a period where the decisive battle of the war may have to be fought on the Japanese mainland. That is to say, at no time have we felt more keenly the importance of transport than today.

There are two conditions for the solution of the problem before us. One is to see that there are as great a quantity of materials possible and that they shall be transported in the quickest possible time in order to be turned into fighting power. The other condition is to get war materials as quickly as possible to places where they are needed for the conduct of military operations. If either of these two conditions is not met, great difficulty will be experienced in the conduct of the decisive battle on the Japanese mainland which is foreseen.

A glance at the situation today is enough to show that there is great need of improving transport by land, especially railway transport. The amount of materials transported on the Government railways during March was 118 on the basis of 100 for February. The figure for April was 122 and that for May 133. Thus it can be seen that there was a steady increase in the volume of freight carried on the Government railways during the months which were marked by an intensified air attack by the enemy on Japan Proper.

Now the bulk of the materials which are carried by land transport, especially by the railways are weapons, ammunition, and other materials which are absolutely necessary both for the war and for the increase of the power of the country for fighting the decisive battle on the Japanese mainland which is in prospect. It is easy to see that it will become more and more difficult to increase the efficiency of the transport system in the days to come.

Enemy Air Attacks Will Increase

There is the prospect of an increase in the intensity of the enemy air attack upon Japan Proper. Already the enemy is turning its attention from the larger to the smaller cities in Japan. It requires no profound vision to see, especially in the light of the doings of the enemy in Europe, that before long the enemy will concentrate on destroying the means of transport on the Japanese mainland. We are thus confronted with the necessity of using the time we have today to get the more important materials to places where they will be needed in the event of the Japanese mainland being involved in warfare.

These considerations have prompted us to designate the two months beginning today as a period for the conduct of a movement to arouse those who are concerned in the defense of transport facilities from attack and the people in general to the necessity of making greater exertions to see that there is no interruption in the transport of materials by land in Japan Proper. During this period we propose to bring about a material increase in the amount of such important materials as foodstuffs and coal which are carried by railway and other means of land transport, and to promote a speedy removal of factories to places where they will be safe from air attacks. When these ends have been achieved, we shall have perfected the structure enabling us to fight a successful decisive battle on the Japanese mainland.

In order to improve the capacity of the railways and other means of land transport we must have more freight cars while at the same time we must use with more effectiveness those we already have. A more effective use of existing cars, considering the present situation, is the first solution of the problem of getting the transport system to carry more materials necessary for the war.

All the railways have not been working at a high level of efficiency. Probably this is attributable partly to the increased attention on the enemy air force has paid to objects on the Japanese mainland. We seem to see another reason for this state in the fact that it has taken more and more time to load and unload freight cars.

There is another important problem in connection with the improvement of the efficiency of the transport system. That is how to minimize the damage received in aerial attacks to the railways and other means of transport. It often happens that a train attacked by the enemy at a certain place is the cause of a general dislocation of service on the same system.

Change or Cancel Trains

We must change the destination of trains when an area to which they are proceeding is attacked from the air. There are cases where we have to cancel the departure of trains from their starting points in case of an aerial attack upon a region they are serving. Thus, it comes about that an air attack upon Tokyo affects Hokkaido and Kyushu.

We have been doing everything in our power to keep to the minimum the damage done during air attacks. But the measures we have taken have not been fundamental. Nothing is more important than to be fully prepared for the defense of the transport system from air attacks. We are not so sanguine as to expect that if we are fully prepared it will be possible to keep the means of transport safe from attack. Some damage is bound to be done in an air attack however fully we may be prepared for it.

Thus the question arises of how soon we should set ourselves to work restoring means of transport which have been damaged by the enemy. In order to be prompt to get down to the work of restoring the transport system we must have on hand a sufficient provision of materials for repair work at all times. At the same time we have to be provided at all times with as much labor as is needed for repair work.

I note with pleasure that April and May witnessed a notable increase in the volume of goods carried by the railways. The fact is the more remarkable if one remembers of the increased intensity of the attacks made by the enemy from the air on Japan Proper during these months. We have, as has been pointed out, enough labor in reserve for use in restoring damaged transport facilities. But there is a danger that it will be found inadequate in the future when we must anticipate an intensification of the enemy's air attack on the Japanese mainland.

The problem of safeguarding the railways resolves itself to that of restoring railways more quickly than they are damaged. Our struggle is the struggle of the power for restoring transport facilities against the enemy's power for working havoc with them. Under the National Volunteer Corps Law which has been made we have decided to raise an army of workers whose task is to defend the Government railways. But the problem of defending railways at a time when we foresee a decisive battle fought on our mainland is too large for a specially organized army of workers to solve by itself. The problem is one whose solution is possible only when the people, irrespective of class, are actively interested in getting war materials to reach the places where they are needed in the quickest possible time.

PRESS COMMENTS

Tuesday, July 17

FAILURE OF SIMLA PARLEY

MAINICHI—The Simla parley, which was opened on June 25, has ended in a rupture after three weeks of fruitless discussion. Many conferences have been held in India in the past, but the latest is the most meaningless.

The direct cause of the rupture is said to have been the refusal of Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the Muslim League, to support the personnel of the Muslim representatives for the Executive Council as chosen by Viceroy Sir Archibald Wavell. This was an unexpected development. The opposition to the latest proposal of the Viceroy was within the National Congress. The chief ground of opposition was that the number of the members of the Executive Council representing 239,000,000 Hindus was equal to that of men representing 77,600,000 Muslims. To support the minority Muslims and control the Hindus constituting the majority has been the policy followed in the past by Britain as the only means to control India. Even allowing for temporary wartime measures, the matter of making the number of the representatives of the two parties equal is out of the question.

The Simla conference suffered a setback due to the opposition of the Muslims. Herein is also found a new break in Britain's Indian policy. Among the Hindus are several different factions and it is common knowledge that they do not belong to and support the Congress alone. The split between the Muslim factions by more deep-rooted. Many are opposed to the idea of Jinnah and his Muslim League ever intent on constructing a Muslim State after disintegrating all India. It is conceivable that among the men chosen by the Viceroy there were a considerable number of such men and they won the disapproval of Jinnah.

However, Britain is cunning. If domestic splits and confusion in India are more convenient to Britain after the end of the European War, the destruction of the Simla parley at the hands of the minority Muslim party rather than by the powerful Hindu adherents may render the British position easier.

SIMPLIFIED PROCEDURE AIMED BY TAX REFORM

Principle of Step Approved by Wartime Emergency Measure Committee

Effective August 1, the Government will enforce a new tax system the purpose of which is not to create new taxes or to increase the existing rates so much as a simplification of procedure in accordance with the movement to adjust administration in conformity with the requirements of the war situation. In this connection, the Board of Information issued the following statement on July 12:

The Government, which had decided to simplify the tax system to meet the requirements of the current situation and to adopt measures accordingly, placed before the Wartime Emergency Measure Committee on July 11 the principle of the Imperial ordinance concerning the adjustment of the tax system under the Wartime Emergency Measure Law. The principle was unanimously approved by the committee.

The principle of the Imperial ordinance follows:

Measures to be adopted for the adjustment of the tax system under the provisions of Article 1 of the Wartime Emergency Measure Law shall be in accordance with this principle:

"A new tax system, appropriate to the current situation, shall go into effect from August 1."

The principle of the new tax system comprises the following four points:

(1) There shall be a suspension for the time being of the levying of eight minor taxes.

(2) There shall be inaugurated a new system of taxes on incomes which have increased due to the current situation. The levies shall be fixed with reference to the budget.

(3) method of levying the classified tax on A-class earned incomes shall be simplified and adjusted.

(4) The method of imposing and collecting taxes shall be simplified.

A survey of the plan will show that there is no idea of creating new taxes or of increasing existing rates.

Minor Taxes Suspended

The taxes whose imposition is to be suspended are the special tax on dividends, the special tax on bonds in foreign currencies, the security transfer tax, the electricity tax, the gas tax, the advertisement tax, the pool-ticket tax, and the stamp tax. The reason for the suspension of these taxes, except in the case of the stamp tax, is that the procedure of imposing the taxes is cumbersome while the proceeds from them are relatively insignificant. The increased difficulty of printing stamps is pointed out as principally responsible for the decision to suspend the imposition of the stamp tax. The suspension of these taxes will mean a loss of ¥40,488,000 in revenue from taxes this fiscal year; the loss, in a normal fiscal year is estimated to amount to ¥69,423,000.

There are three kinds of incomes which have increased due to the situation and which will be taxed according to the budget. These are: A-class business income, that is, income from general businesses; B-class business income, that is, income from such primitive occupations as those of carpenters, plasterers, and general laborers.

The taxes to which the system of imposing taxes according to the budget is to be applied are the classified income tax, the business tax, and the temporary profit tax. Those whose income, or net profit, or profit is considered to have increased 50 per cent compared with the previous year are to be affected by the change. This income will be calculated on the basis of a given period; in the case of this year the income from January till June will be the basis on which will be imposed the classified income tax, the business tax, and the temporary profit tax.

The synthetic income tax is also to be imposed according to the budget.

Taxes According to Budget

The incomes of those who have started businesses afresh after January of the year in which the new tax system comes into effect will be taxed according to the budget.

The superintendent of the tax office, without reference to the income investigation committee, can fix the taxable income of those whose income, although already assessed, is considered to have increased 50 per cent as compared to the previous year.

The new tax arrangement gives the superintendent of the tax office power to impose taxes according to the budget in the case of those whose income increase, although not exceeding, is in the neighborhood of 50 per cent as compared to the income secured during first year of the enforcement of the new tax system. These people will be taxed according to the actual condition of their business, instead of according to the budget, if in the third year of the enforcement of the new tax system their business continues in the state in which it was during the second year.

Exemptions Equalized

The end of simplifying and adjusting the method of imposing the classified tax on A-class earned incomes, that is salaried, is to be achieved for the most part by equalizing the scope of the system of deductions from the taxable amount of income allowed persons who have families to support and that of the temporary system of grants to persons who have families to support. Thus the amount of deductions from the taxable amount of one's income will be fixed according to the number of family members he has to support as on the first of every month, instead of as on the first of January of the year in which the new tax system is in force.

The simplification of the method of imposing and collecting taxes is to be realized by the inauguration of a new system of declared tax payment. This system will be applied to the sake tax, light drink tax, special sugar consumption tax, the commodity tax, the tax on entertainments and meals, the admission tax, the special admission tax, and the special act tax. Those to whom this system of declared tax payment will be applied are to pay their taxes simultaneously with the declaration of their income by the end of the month following that during which they made their income. A further simplification is seen in the enforcement of an arrangement by which the representatives of the bodies which assist in the collection of the special sugar consumption tax, the admission tax, and the special act tax, are enabled to collect the taxes simultaneously with the declaration of taxable income.

Where necessity arises, the Finance Minister and the superintendent of the tax office may make exceptions to these rules by putting off the time for the payment of taxes, delaying the collection of taxes, and simplifying the declaration of incomes.

Arms Institute Appointees

The Dai Nippon Arms Science Research Institute has recommended Prince Sanetaka Ichijo as its patron and will start a vigorous movement to encourage invention, creative will and design among the public. Lieutenant General Nobutaro Umezaki, retired, has been made director-general of its headquarters, while General Taka Hishikari, Hachiro Arita, Fumio Goto and Hiromu Chiba, former president of the institute, have been made its advisers. Special efforts will be made on the invention of new arms.

ASO KANKO HOTEL

Im Aso—National-Park
Schonster Kurort auf Kyushu
Aktiver Vulkan und Natur-Wunder
Praise (E. P.): Embettig ¥3.00 an
Zweibettig ¥6.00 an

RAID SUFFERERS STARTING NEW LIFE IN METROPOLIS

Living Conditions to Be Improved by Authorities on Basis of Investigations

The great majority of those residents of Tokyo Metropolis who are living in underground air raid shelters in areas, which have been laid waste by enemy raids are resolved to stay in the Metropolis indefinitely, and very few of them wish to move to other places for shelter from air raids.

These facts were uncovered by an investigation between the 25th and 30th of last month in a typical raid devastated area by the Metropolitan Police Board. The results were at once communicated to the local Government-General, the Air Defense Headquarters, and other interested organs. They will be made the basis of action to be taken by the authorities to improve the lot of the dwellers of dugouts in the Metropolis.

The conclusions drawn by the Mainichi, after an examination of the foregoing report of the authorities of the Metropolitan Police Board, follow:

Among the dwellers of dugouts, persons whom national interests require shall remain in the Metropolis predominate. The chief reason for these people adopting their present mode of life was the difficulty of getting housing accommodations, a difficulty which was aggravated as the devasted areas increased.

Sufferers Prefer Dugouts

More and more people are expressing a desire to be allowed to provide themselves with dugouts as living quarters. Very few among the sufferers have any idea of moving to other parts of the country for shelter from air raids.

The dwellers of dugouts in general desire to be provided with the minimum amount of goods and services necessary for subsistence. They require above all electricity and water services. Other goods of which they are in great need are medicines, which are essential to the maintenance of life in anti-raid shelters. We should like to know the way in which the authorities will help these people solve their problems.

The Cabinet decided some time ago on a policy of allowing dugout dwellers to use structures left in the devastated areas. Each ward chief is under orders to adopt measures in accordance with this policy. Thus there is a department in each ward office which is entrusted with the guidance of these dugout dwellers.

Definite Policy Essential

Such guidance ought to be based on a definite policy. As a matter of fact, there are many cases where the information given by the department shows no evidence of planning. It is left to the block associations, and in some cases to the individual who wishes to live in a dugout, to decide where such dugouts should be built, who should draw up the plans, and how to get the work done. This lack of planning on the part of the authorities concerned in getting air raid sufferers to settle down in dugouts is to blame for the fact that throughout the devastated areas in the Metropolis sheds more like barracks than anything else are beginning to spring up without the least reference to the Government's policy to counter the effects of enemy air raids. The number of such sheds, which are thoroughly undesirable from the point of view of minimizing damage done by air raids, has become so great that the authorities find themselves confronted with the necessity of clarifying their attitude toward their erection.

Duty of Authorities

Further, the authorities interested have the duty of making themselves as helpful as possible to the sufferers in their efforts to secure the materials with which to build dugouts for their living quarters. If there is difficulty in making such materials available in sufficiently large quantities, there is no reason why the authorities should not move swiftly to plan the use by the sufferers of structures which have escaped destruction.

The very fact, that the dugout dwellers are in large part people whose continued residence in the Metropolis is called for by the national cause, makes it plain that they have a better claim to quick attention of their requirements than others whose residence in the Metropolis is less essential to the country and some of whom it is in fact desirable to have removed from the Metropolis from the point of view of minimizing damage done by enemy air raids.

TAKARAZUKA HOTEL

Takarazuka, Hyogo-Ken

In front of Takarazuka Minamiguchi Station, Hankyu Line

ROOM RATES

Single	¥ 6.00 and up
Double	¥ 9.00 " "
Single with bath	¥ 8.00 " "
Double " "	¥12.00 " "

Apply to
HANKYU SANNOMIYA SERVICE STATION
Phone Fukiai 6241
HANKYU UMEDA SERVICE STATION
Phone Kita 3400
TAKARAZUKA HOTEL
Phone Takarazuka 81

Classified Ads.

Advertisements or replies to the same by POSTCARD, should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Help Wanted

RELIABLE young man, speaking foreign languages, immediately wanted for embassy service. Please state qualifications.
Apply Box 156, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Situation Wanted

MIDDLE aged lady, fluent in English and Japanese wishes to be employed as housekeeper or any other capacity.
Apply Box 157, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Rent

FURNISHED house for single person with cook in Shiba-ku from August 1.
Apply Box 154, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

A PAIR of Binoculars, German make, small size, in perfect condition with leather case.
Apply Box 159, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

IN Karuizawa: Several pairs of riding boots, men's and ladies' shoes and saddles (new and used), ski-shoes, men's clothes and shirts, bedsheets, towels, etc.
Apply Box 164, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

OLD Parr Whisky, one bottle, for immediate sale to highest bidder.
Apply Box 155, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SINGER sewing machine, electric; dinner set, 93 pcs. new; baby's bath and dressing table; 6 pairs of lady's shoes, high heel, size 38, practically new; one pair of skis; 2 tennis rackets for sale or in exchange for foodstuffs. Please apply House 1240, Karuizawa.

STEAMER trunks, wardrobe trunks, boxes, ice-box, oil paintings, drugget, and hibachi. Please apply Tsukakura, care Misuzu-so, No. 2270, Araijuku 1-chome, Omori-ku.

Wanted to Buy

BEDS, single, either steel or wood, with mattresses, wanted immediately. We will arrange transportation. Please state particulars and prices.
Apply Box 151, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

CINE-PROJECTOR "Filmo" 16 m.m. in perfect condition. Please state particulars and price.
Apply Box 158, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

POCKET watch, Nardin, Longines or Omega in perfect condition. Singer sewing machine, electric or foot, trunk and suitcase.
Apply Box 148, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

RAINCOAT, for man, either foreign or Japanese made, wanted. Will pay good price. Or in exchange for cloth to make summer suit.
Apply Box 143, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PHONOGRAPHS, records, radios, electric phonographs, electric [illegible], sewing machines, accordions, portable typewriters. Office hours 1:30-4:30 p.m. Rhythm-sha, 2 Jimbocho [illegible], Kanda-ku, Tokyo.

Professional Notices

DENTAL

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. [illegible] floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-[illegible]

MASSAGE

MASSEUR and [illegible] appointment. [illegible] staff and prominent [illegible] among our patrons [illegible] 20 [illegible] Tel. Shiba 43-[illegible]

[illegible]

PROF. Dr. [illegible] English and [illegible] 2:30-5 p.m. [illegible]

THE ORIENTAL CULTURAL SOCIETY WISHES TO INVITE ALL TO THE 16TH ANNUAL SUMMER COLLEGE

Schedul

At:

Karuizawa Church	July	21	22	23	24	25
Kawaguchi (Lake Kawaguchi)	August	3	4	5	6	7
Hakone	August	10	11	12	13	14
Sengokubara	August	20	21	22	..	..

Faculty
Prof. YOSHITARO NEGISHI
Prof. HISAO TANABE
Prof. ASATARO GOTO
Prof. YOSAI TAKEWAKI
Dr. VICTOR FRENE
Dr. H. ZACHERT
Dr. K. NAKAMURA

Guest Speakers
Admiral EISUKE YAMAMOTO
Admiral TAKESHI TAKARABE
General SADAO ARAKI
Dr. H. FURUUCHI

(Admission Free)

Nippon Times

Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.

TOKYO OFFICE: [illegible] Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 252, 358. [illegible] Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, [illegible]. Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyo-[illegible]." [illegible] Tokyo 66548.

BRANCH OFFICE: OSAKA: Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: One month, ¥10.00; six months, ¥58.00; one year, ¥115.00. Postage ¥0.60 per month to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo, China and the Southern Regions and ¥1.50 to foreign countries. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

Publisher and Printer: SHOICHI KAWAMURA

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1945

Supreme Obsecration

It goes without saying that the decision of the new Italian government under Ferruccio Parri to declare war on Japan is a fawning and shameless bid for favor stimulated by the imminent "Big Three" Conference, and impelled directly by notice of the fact that the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives has recently voted to empower President Truman to invite Italy as a member into the recently created family of the United Nations.

Ever since the collapse of Fascist Italy in September, 1943, the country has been in a state of unsettled [illegible] and turmoil. The [illegible] of the Bonomi Cabinet [illegible] matters no better. The [illegible] lamely announced that [illegible] Pius XII had persuaded [illegible] to refrain from declaring [illegible] Vincenzo A. Ruin, War Minister in the Bonomi Cabinet, talked [illegible] charging Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, Mussolini's Chief of Staff, [illegible] high treason. In despair [illegible] Bonomi resigned on June [illegible]. The Parri Cabinet created on [illegible], probably with the support of Prince Umberto, is a makeshift [illegible] government composed of [illegible], Liberals, Christian [illegible] and others. It has [illegible] a vague program, generally along democratic-republican lines, consisting of promotion of local self-government, punishment of the Fascists, and control of wages and prices. Its future is all insecure.

This latest action of the Italian Government more or less parallels Italy's declaration of war against Austria and Germany in the first World War. In spite of her ties in the Triple Alliance, Italy refused to render aid to Austria when the ultimatum following Sarajevo plunged all Europe into war.

On April 26, 1915, she signed the secret Pact of London, by which Trieste, Dalmatia, and certain rights in Albania were to be granted her. She then formally withdrew from the Triple Alliance, and declared war on Austria on May 23, 1915. The following year, on August 28, she declared war on Germany.

Elated with the apparent success of her diplomatic maneuvers, Italy presented her claims at the Peace Conference. They included, in [illegible], transfer to her jurisdiction of the Trentino, southern Tyrol, [illegible], Fiume, and the Dalmatian and Dodecanese islands. Trentino was granted. The Tyrol remained in Austrian hands. Trieste was finally ceded to her by the Treaty of St. Germain, 1918. As to Fiume, Italy met the powerful opposition of President Wilson and was forced later to agree to the independence of that city by the Treaty of Rapallo. Dalmatia was [illegible] to Yugoslavia; while the Dodecanese claims were not [illegible] because they conflicted with the demands of the Greeks.

All in all, Italy's remuneration for the pains she took in double-crossing her former friends of the Triple Alliance was a pittance of what she had hoped for. It is hardly likely that Italy has forgotten the treatment she received at the end of World War I at the hands of the Anglo-Americans. It is only to be expected under the circumstances, however, that the [illegible] fate of an unstable and [illegible] country could not have been otherwise. Italy's latest declaration, therefore, must also be judged in the light of the forces that are at present working against her, and against which, in her emasculated condition, she is powerless to act.

As far as actual involvement in armed conflict is concerned, the Italian entry may be completely ignored. It is impossible that her armed forces should be dispatched thousands of miles actually to take part in the fighting. What was left of the Italian navy was taken over by the Allies with the country's capitulation and therefore can in no way be considered a new threat. If Italy can contribute at all, the contribution would be technical; and it may be taken for granted that Japan's enemies need but little of the sort. Perhaps the wit was not absolutely wrong who made the biting remark that if Italy were hostile, one division would be enough to defeat her; if she were neutral, two would be necessary to watch her; and if she were friendly, three would be needed to help her.

Japan's war aims and policy suffers nothing by the Italian declaration. It is only regrettable that honor between nations has fallen to such a deplorably low level.

Angling in Japan

Angling in Japan is essentially a democratic sport and this affords a cheap form of recreation and amusement to the class who earn their bread by the sweat of their foreheads. They take a day's fishing trip to rub off rust from their souls and go back to their hard-working life refreshed in body and purified in soul.

There is a Japanese proverb saying that "angling is the last hobby." Perhaps this means that no hobby except angling is so attractive as to retain the interest of a hobbist for a long time—a Japanese version of the European saying, "Once an angler, always an angler." We have a favorite story which is told whenever the subject of angling crops up in conversation. An artist was once asked to make a picture of a great fool. He took up his brush and painted—an angler, sitting absent-minded oblivious of the world, its attractions and cares, with a rod projecting into a stream. The artist was further asked to produce a greater fool, and in response he added a spectator to the picture interestedly watching the angling. This story will bring to the mind of the reader the cynic words that "angling is a game played with a rod and line with a fool at one end, and a worm at the other."

To the Japanese angler, the carp is the queen of the river. To hook and land her is his greatest ambition. Perhaps no test of patience is severer than that of carp-fishing. A proverb current among the Japanese disciples of Walton runs: "One fish in three days"—so few and far between are the catches. No carp-angler is worthy of the name unless he can sit still without murmur or complaint all the day long on a grass-carpeted bank with no greater encouragement than a bite or nibble. The favorite bait for carp is sweet potato, in preparation of which conscientious care is taken by experts. An imo, for that is the Japanese for sweet potato, is wrapped in a bamboo sheath and tightly fastened with string wound round it. It is then boiled for a long time until the composition of the potato becomes so pasty that when it is cut in small cubes and one of them is put on the hook, it does not come off easily. Spring and autumn are considered the best seasons for carp-fishing.

The funa, or bream, is the game fish for Japanese anglers. In the first place, it is easily caught; even a small boy may depend on a few breams lining his creel with their silvery scales when back from a day's fishing trip. In the second place, it takes bait all the year round, being found in spring in small streams into which funa rush to spawn and, in the rest of the seasons, in deep tidal rivers and elsewhere.—S.K.

A Year Ago Today

July 18 1944

The Imperial Headquarters announced that our Forces on Saipan Island who had been engaged in a death-struggle with the anti-Axis forces since June 15, charged into the enemy positions on July 7 and, by July 16 died gloriously in battle after inflicting enormous losses on the invaders.

* * *

General Yoshijiro Umezu was appointed Chief of the Army General Staff while Field Marshal Gen Sugiyama and General Otozo Yamada were appointed Inspector-General of Military Education and Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army, respectively.

U.S. WARTIME ECONOMY

Many Factors Arise in Problem of Reconversion

America announced her army demobilization program immediately after the termination of the war against Germany. According to this program she plans to maintain an army of 6,968,000 men whom she believes will be ample against Japan. Therefore 2 million men will be discharged. She plans to withdraw 3,100,000 men from the European front out of which two-thirds will be diverted to the Pacific area.

From the foregoing it is estimated that about 7 million men will be allotted for the war against Japan. Be that as it may, there is no doubt that when 2 million discharged men are shifted to industrial production under the demobilization program the manpower shortage which the industries have been confronting will be ameliorated to some extent. Again the shift from two fronts to one is likely to permit the reconversion of industries, for it is conceivable that some allowance can be made in the redistribution of labor. However, it does not necessarily follow that the expected result can be achieved immediately, for such an assumption is unreasonable.

In the first place, the withdrawal of 3 million men from the European front is not an easy task. Again when the war against Japan becomes more intense than heretofore, it would not be feasible to push industrial reconversion. The truth of the matter has been admitted by the Manpower Commission which stated, "As labor shortage in the plants during the current emergency has become more acute than heretofore, it is not expected that the army's demobilization program will solve the labor shortage even in this aspect."

However, there is no question but that labor mobilization has given America a breathing spell. Labor mobilization prior to the termination of the European war was fraught with much difficulty. If America was compelled to mobilize more men for the fighting service there would have been no alternative than resorting to curtailment of her civilian production or else stepping up her women labor mobilization. Both of these methods are difficult to put into operation.

Further curtailment in the demands of civilian production would be tantamount to the lowering of the standard of living, but actually this would not be tolerated by the masses.

Again in the case of women, 18 million have already been mobilized, and even though there remains 10 million subject to mobilization, it would have been difficult to realize it in view of the domestic circumstances, physical suitability, social aspect and inadequate labor legislation affecting women. Meanwhile the surrender of Germany not only dispensed with further mobilization of troops but on the other hand released 2 million men and added considerable leeway in America's labor requirement.

Reconversion Actually Delayed

The importance to be attached to the foregoing is the possibility of diverting labor to civilian demands on account of curtailment in munitions production. Preceding the army's demobilization plan the Wartime Production Board announced the Munitions Production Curtailment Program based on the assumption that the war against Japan will continue for another year. This curtailment plan calls for the following cumulative reductions in the current production:

12% for the 3rd quarter of 1945.
20% for the 4th quarter of 1945.
30% for the 1st half of 1946.

This proposed curtailment clearly is the result of the shifting to a single front campaign, and is based on the fact that munitions production need not be carried out on as huge a scale as heretofore. Of course, in conducting the war against Japan greater production of oil, ships, and other materials for weapons will be required than in the case of a two front campaign. The Wartime Production Board, however, estimates the following curtailment in production:

(1) Aircraft and bombs now in the course of increased production will be curtailed to the minimum.

(2) Large-scale curtailment in armored cars and automobiles, while other items, with the exception of ships, will be reduced as originally planned.

(3) Excessive curtailment will include cannons, field artillery buffer recoil, etc. which are regarded as surplus. Besides the Wartime Production Board announced the curtailment in the production of armored tanks, steel, copper and other metals.

Despite these reductions America's munitions production in the prosecution of the war against Japan on the basis of peacetime level would be insufficient. Therefore she must maintain her munitions production on a fairly high level as compared to the pre-war production so industrial reconversion is not likely to make much headway. While reconversion is being carried out gradually it will greatly disappoint the business men who have been expecting an early reconversion. Fred Vinson, Director of the Office of War Mobilization warned the public that a single front will not in the least ease America's economic problems, and stressed the need for the continuance of wartime control.

America is anxious to rid herself from wartime economy as soon as possible. Also herein lies the basis of her anxiety to seek an early termination of the war against Japan. If Japan is able, therefore, to resist America's offensives then she will have thwarted the latter's hope to return to peacetime economy.

International Law and the Termination Of War in Europe

By JAPONICUS

When do wars terminate?

Not, certainly, whenever one or the other party chooses to say so. International war is the relation which exists between two states which are struggling to impose their will by open force. As long as there is any struggle going on, it is impossible to say that the war is over. By definition, it is not over. It is useless, and very childish, for one party to say that it is. It is as though a football team were to declare the game at an end as soon as they led the score.

And it is of the first importance to maintain this clear and simple principle. Combatants in the field need to know whether they are lawful and honorable combatants to be fought with or a miserable set of rebels to be exterminated. If the test is whether they are still fighting or not, they are in a pretty good position to know the fact. If the test were to be the attainment of some vague but considerable degree of success by the enemy, there would evidently be no assurance about it; only recriminations and heartburning.

Three Modes of Termination

So we have to inquire when and how the relation of struggle stops. It may do so in three ways—either (1) by express consent, or (2) by tacit consent, or (3) by the complete conquest of one party by the other which occupies its entire territory. In the first two cases both states continue to subsist. In the last case, one of them is normally extinguished.

The first method, by whatever name the document embodying the decision to cease the war may be called, is essentially a Treaty of Peace. It has often in the past been negotiated summarily, under a flag of Truce. Thus the Treaty of Villafranca was agreed to in a campaigning interview between the Emperors Francie Joseph and Napoleon III in 1859. Or again the peace may be negotiated through the intermediary of a mutual friend. The negotiation of the terms of Peace may or may not be accompanied by a more or less prolonged Armistice—that is, a temporary (and perhaps local) suspension of actual fighting and military operations generally. It must be remembered, however, that an armistice is by no means necessarily a step towards peace. Such a suspension of arms is quite common in the course of warfare: for instance: to enable the fallen to be buried after an engagement without molestation; and if it is of short duration and for an incidental purpose like this, it is not uncommonly called a "truce."

Some times the intermediary calls together a "Congress" or "Conference," in case the relations between the powers at war are such as to affect the general interest of their neighbors: the Russo-Turkish war of 1876 cannot be called an instance of this, for a treaty of peace was concluded by the parties at San Stefano. The Congress of Berlin (in 1878) therefore did not close the war, but only modified the terms on which it had ended.

But it cannot be too clearly understood that a Congress is no necessary concomitant of a Treaty of Peace. It is primarily for the two (or more) Powers concerned to agree between themselves as to the terms on which they will stop fighting.

Desistment

There is one case in which no express agreement is necessary, and where the mere implied consent to discontinue the struggle will suffice to bring the war to an end. Such a consent is inferred from a long cessation of actual hostilities; and it is said to have brought about the conclusion of the war between Sweden and Poland in 1716. No treaty of peace was made; but hostilities simply flickered out and were not renewed. Ten years afterwards the two nations entered into a treaty; but it was recognized that they had already long been at peace.

Probably a critical examination would reveal more instances of this supposedly rare mode of termination. For example take the case of Holland and France in 1830. The Belgian provinces of Holland had revolted; and the "citizen" King of France, who had just been seated on his throne by a revolution against the Bourbons, marched his troops to the support of the revolution and besieged Antwerp. It is difficult to say that you are not at war with a country when you are besieging its fortress, with the aim of dragging away its southern provinces from it, when you are killing its soldiers and cooperating with its rebels. A Congress at London arranged in 1832 the detachment of the Belgian provinces and their formation into a separate kingdom. It was Prince Talleyrand's last achievement: Holland withdrew sullenly from Antwerp; but she did not recognize the new state of things until she brought herself to make a treaty with Belgium seven years later. Everybody was too afraid, just then, seventeen years after Waterloo, of the name of war, to use the word in speaking of the Franco-Dutch relations. But there can be little doubt that in reality Holland and France were for a time at war, though it did not suit them to say so: and that the war tacitly came to an end when the Congress met and the Dutch evacuated Antwerp.

The violent attacks on American merchantmen made by French revolutionary cruisers towards the end of the nineteenth century were treated by the eminent English judge Sir William Scott as indistinguishable from war, and as giving the English recaptors of an American vessel from the French the same claim to salvage as they would have if France and the United States had been at war. And in fact, in one case in 1798, an English vessel, the Good Intent, captured by an enemy French cruiser, was recaptured by an American man-of-war, and restored to the English! That undeclared war between France and the United States faded out with the progress of time, as informally as it began.

Conquest

The third method by which a war may terminate is by the conquest of one of the warring states. That is, it resigns or is deprived of all effective organized force. Its antagonist, in these circumstances has the physical power to extinguish it—but the embarrassments and inconveniences of such a course may well deter it from doing so. Thus, in the case of Italy, we find the Italian Kingdom left subsisting in spite of the "unconditional surrender" of its armed forces and the submission of its King. So when Germans and Italians completely occupied Greece, Crete and the Archipelago, they did not affect to extinguish the Greek State. The King of Greece was actively carrying on the conflict from the outside, with the help of his allies, and Italy did not assert that Greece was hers by right of conquest. Nor did Germany advance any such claim. No doubt they installed a complaisant administration that, as military occupants, they were entitled to do.

At the time of the German conquest of the Austrian Republic there can scarcely have been said to have been any war between the two countries. If, however, we are of opinion that a forcible invasion of one country by another with the aim of enforcing its will upon its rulers (whether with or without popular approval) is necessarily and essentially war, then the incident in question affords a very good illustration of the termination of war by Conquest, with its natural outcome Annexation. Much the same may be said of the German conquest of Bohemia and Moravia—though in that case the immediate outcome was not annexation but the assumption of a protectorate of the "colonial" type, where the autonomy of the "protected" territory depends entirely on the pleasure of the "protector."

In the case of Yugoslavia a considerable force seems to have been openly operating throughout against the Italian and German forces. And the war terminated with the reduction of Italy and Germany to impuissance.

If, now, we compare with these instances the termination of various wars waged by the Soviets, we shall find that these latter present the uniform feature of being essentially conquests, but veiled under the form of treaties of peace, except in Esthonia, Latvia and Lithuania where the position is not clearly ascertained. In Hungary the subtle technique was resorted to of recognizing a government and making a treaty of peace with it—a procedure which seems to have been completed by subsequent complete occupation of the country. In Bulgaria, the somewhat less subtle procedure seems to have been resorted to of eliminating the Regents by military force and providing the infant King Simon with a preferred set. In Rumania, as in Bulgaria, all attempt at resistance was given up, but these kingdoms were permitted to subsist and to turn their weapons against the Hungarians and Germans in virtue of formal Treaties of Peace. The technique is not new: Napoleon III utilized it to force a complaisant Emperor of his choice upon Mexico in 1864, whilst a legitimate if obnoxious Mexican President was still extant.

These cases of Rumania, Bulgaria and Hungary would appear to approach very closely to the cessation of war by sheer conquest, obliterating the Kingdoms altogether as independent states. The states composing the "Confederation of the Rhine," established by Napoleon I on the ruins of the German confederation were never regarded as sovereign independent states, as they were the mere instruments of the will of the French Emperor. Presumably envoys are exchanged with the Balkan states and Hungary by the few remaining neutral powers, but they can scarcely be reckoned as anything but semi-sovereign, considering the one-sided terms of the treaties, and their obligation to place their armies at the disposal of the Soviet Union. With regard to Austria, it is impossible to give any clear interpretation to the position. One Ally is at Vienna; and anxious to see a radical "Austria". the other two are at Linz and Trieste and Vienna also and far from equally anxious to see a communist Vienna. As Austria is technically part of a completely conquered Germany, it rests with the three Powers to agree on the mode of disposition. It is not our business to embark on political forecasts. We can only pronounce the war terminated by conquest. (The Finnish war terminated by a formal treaty of peace with the existing government).

As for Holland and Belgium, as in the case of Norway, the war would appear to be ended by the cessation of all hostilities and the evident impossibility of their renewal on the part of Germany. Denmark has not been at war, nor presumably, has Iceland. The continuity of the sovereignty of the Queen of Holland and the King of the Belgians may have been maintained by their continual rule in Curacao and the Congo respectively. That of the King of Norway may not be very obvious: he was completely driven out of his dominions (except perhaps Spitzbergen), and there is a case for regarding the continuity of his rule to have been broken. The Elector of Hesse-Cassel was forcibly dispossessed in 1806 by Napoleon I, and it was generally held that the latter was entitled to dispose of his property as a conqueror, because the Elector had not been continuously endeavoring to recover his principality by force of arms: his allies, Russia and Prussia had deserted him at Tilsit and Austria had done so at Schoenbrunn. Great Britain was still, indeed, fighting Napoleon—but not with any intention of restoring the Elector.

When in 1704 the French armies, going beyond Belgium (which was then a country belonging to the Emperor at Vienna, an inveterate enemy of the Revolution) entered Holland, the Dutch had a very singular constitution. They had a hereditary monarch called a Stadholder: but associated with that ruler was a federal board, representing the different provinces. Stadholder and Federal Board had just previously been engaging in a mild civil war, in which the Stadholder had eventually been victorious by the help of his royal Prussian brother-in-law. The French, therefore, found all the elements ready for a Dutch revolution: the Board compliantly declared war against Great Britain. In the English view, the Stadholder, as the Head of the State, was the only person entitled to commence a war, and on that theory the Federal Board were mere rebels against him. Somewhat inconsistently, however, the British considered themselves at war with Holland. After the Treaty of Amiens in 1802 had recognized the Dutch republic there was of course no question about it. But it is odd that in 1794 England, which giving shelter to the Stadholder should have considered herself at war with the Stadholder's country! It is as though Great Britain had proclaimed herself at war in 1940 with Norway. As between Britain and Holland, termination of the hostilities in 1802 and 1814 was effected by regular treaties of peace, in the former case with the new Dutch Republic, and in the latter case with the Stadholder.

(To Be Concluded)

THE SENSE OF HUMANITY

Vast Difference in Japanese And Enemy Behaviour

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

In 16th century Japan, there were two feudal lords of equal military prowess, namely, Kenshin Uyesugi of the Province of Echigo and Shingen Takeda of the Province of Kai, who were locked in a long struggle for mastery. Now, as the Province of Kai was a mountainous region there was a scarcity of salt. On the other hand, Echigo, being a coastal province, had many productive salt fields. Hearing that there was a shortage of salt in the province of his rival, Kenshin Uyesugi offered as a gift many cart-loads of salt by way of relieving the suffering of Takeda's people, although they were engaged in a bitter feud. The above story is related because it shows the spirit of Bushido which had existed among the feudal warriors of Japan.

During that period it was an accepted fact that fighting should be decided essentially by the differences of strength and superiority of strategy employed by the opposing forces. Our warriors were willing to submit to their fate if defeated in a fair fight. They considered it cowardly to take advantage of the enemy's weak points. They saw no glory in beating the enemy unless the battles were fought on an equal basis and on equal conditions. The foregoing act of generosity on the part of Kenshin Uyesugi, shown to his traditional enemy, was based on his moral conception of war. War is war, but the spirit of humanity must prevail—this was the principle observed by this great feudal general. This is the glory of Bushido.

It may appear anachronistic to take up the humanitarian principles of feudal Japan at the present time in which total war is the order of the day. However, we realize that no matter how severe war may be in its grimmest reality, humanitarian principles should not be discarded under any circumstances. Such a desire must be common to all peoples who are conscious of possessing a superior civilization. It is precisely because of such a humane desire that there is in existence international laws governing the conduct of wars among civilized nations.

But what are the realities in the War of Greater East Asia in this respect? The United States that has been emphasizing the paramount importance of observing international law, a country that is proud of its glorious traditions and of its people being descendants of Puritans and thus a moral nation, has in the current world war displayed such cruelty and barbarism, that she stand in sharp contrast with her past traditions.

There are countless cases of American vandalism in the present conflict. One American soldier on the southern Pacific front made a paper knife from the bone of a fallen Japanese hero, and sent it home as a war souvenir. Not only that, but a member of the American Congress presented such a—"souvenir" knife to the late President Roosevelt. Although our hospital ships have been observing every rule prescribed by the International Red Cross Society as regards markings identifying them as mercy ships and have taken all due procedure to prevent possible mishaps, these ships have been time and again bombed and sunk by American planes. Moreover, the wounded men, Red Cross nurses and the crew in the lifeboats following such hideous attacks by the enemy, have been ruthlessly machine-gunned. The most recent example of this American beastliness has been furnished by the attack made by an American submarine on the Japanese transport Awa Maru after it had transported, at the request of the United States Government, supplies to the American prisoners in the Southern Regions. The ship was sunk although the United States Government had guaranteed it safe passage. Despite the numerous protests lodged by the Japanese Government against the perpetration of such acts of cruelty and inhumanity, the United States forces have made no effort to rectify their behavior.

Another example of American inhumanity and barbarism has been revealed in the increasing bombing of our small cities and towns by American planes in the wake of their blind bombing of our large cities, greater parts of which have been reduced to ashes. In his press interview on May 9, President Truman declared: "The longer the war lasts, the greater will be the suffering and hardships which the people of Japan will undergo." In addition to the above, President Truman stated in his special message to Congress on June 2, that America would mobilize against Japan an air force of 3,500,000 men, a marine force of 3,000,000 and a landing force of 3,500,000, for a total of 10,000,000 men. He also boasted that the United States would use 16,000,000 tons of ships for conveying these forces. Furthermore, General Henry Arnold, commander of the United States Army Air Forces, bared his plan to use 2,000,000 tons of bombs per year in the bombing of Japan in order to strike terror into the hearts of the Japanese people.

But let us assure the American war leaders that such threats will not disturb the Japanese in the least. The intrepid spirit shown by our officers and men who died fighting to the bitter end at Attu, Tarawa, Saipan and Yiojima and the great sense of loyalty and patriotism of the Japanese people will be only intensified by such threats. The Anglo-Americans must realize by now that such attempts to intimidate the Japanese are useless since the Japanese are not a race who can be cowed as has been amply proved in the past. The enemy's failure to win easy victory by throwing vast masses of material into the battle in order to minimize manpower losses has been exemplified by the cases of Yiojima and Okinawa.

However long a war may be, it is bound to come to an end. The enemy should realize that the impression he has made during the hostilities will redound to his benefit in the future. American deeds of cruelty and vandalism in the present war are a blot on human civilization. It is unreasonable to expect America to show the spirit of Bushido which governs the conduct of Japanese soldiers, but in a war between the civilized nations, whether in the East or in the West, it is natural that it be conducted according to international rules and in the spirit of fair play. Such must be the sentiment of any people or race having a pure conscience and humane feelings.

It is a pity that the American enemy has lost this sense of humanity by giving free rein to his animal instincts and indulging himself in acts of the most hideous nature. The indiscriminate incendiary raids on small towns and cities by the enemy is incomprehensible. If this wanton bombing is intended to blast the morale of our people, as President Truman has said, it will not have its desired effect. Such an inhumane act will only leave the impression of American savagery in the minds of our people.

It is a source of horror that America should allow her soldiers to kill children, the sick and nurses in a most brutal manner and that her fliers are ordered to [illegible] non-combatants. The sense of humanity should never be forgotten however bitter war may be [illegible] living according to the simple principles of humanity can different nations lay the foundations for future world peace.

The Japanese abhor war merely for the sake of committing acts of cruelty as much as they [illegible] degraded methods of warfare. The Japanese fear no enemy for they possess a conviction and confidence of winning ultimate victory. They are determined to wrest such a victory from the enemy.

SOVIET DEFENSE LINE

Deep Anxiety Felt by Anglo-American Nations

III

"As the first step, this organ aims to gain for its members such offices as Justice Minister, Home Minister and other important government posts. It will also crush the political opposition, and break up the political parties which are likely to become its enemies in the future. The aim of the purge is either to oust the members of the opposition by terroristic means or force them to cooperate or voluntarily enter into a fusion with the organ and thus strengthen it. Finally the organ will be able to garner anywhere from 25 to 30 per cent of the votes at elections, necessary for the acquisition of the political power. This plan is being put into effect in the Balkans."

Let us look at the actual application of the plan reported by the New York Times. In Bulgaria, a patriotic front was formed by various parties, such as the Communists, the Farmers' Party, the Socialists and others, at about the time the German influence in the Balkans began to crumble. The members of the Communist Party acquired the portfolios of the Justice and Home Ministers. They also held posts in the police and civil organs. As a result the Communist Party obtained real power under the form of democracy. Through the People's Court and other means, about 2,000 politicians, officials, university students and newspaper men were sentenced to death.

Practically the same situation prevails in Rumania where, after the lapse of a long period, the situation has settled down. During the interim, political uneasiness prevailed, but it subsided following the formation of a new cabinet. Several political upheavals have taken place meanwhile in Rumania. The activities of those representing the Anglo-American Powers on the Allied Supervisory Committee in Rumania and Bulgaria are merely perfunctory, for the actual power is vested in the Red Army.

The following is the gist of the Economist's view pertaining to Poland with whom the Soviet Union signed recently a 20-year Mutual Aid Pact, and whose participation in the San Francisco Conference was demanded by the Soviet Union:

"At present Poland is adopting the same economic policy advocated by Lenin in 1920. It consists of the nationalization of industries, private ownership of farms on a small scale, as well as public and private management of commerce. The large industries in Poland are completely nationalized, but private ownership of small industries is allowed. Agricultural reforms are progressing. Landlords, numbering about 70,000, who own land totaling more than 4,000 hectares, will be deprived of their land. Two million hectares will be taken over by the government, and the remainder distributed among the poor farmers. Farmers who do not own land will be allotted five hectares, but as they do not own any farming implements or livestock it is doubtful whether they can even utilise five hectares of land.

"Moreover, farmers who do not own any land are being sent to Eastern Prussia and to German territory east of the Oder and the Neisse rivers where they are put to work in community farms operated along Soviet lines.

"State organs were completely remodelled, the police setup dissolved and in their place the militia under the direction of Communist members has been established. No freedom of speech exists."

In this article, which is based on information from American and British sources, the growing Soviet influence, which is a cause of deep anxiety to the Anglo-Americans, can be observed.

(End)

The Reason

Father: "Do you think you can give my daughter the luxuries to which she has been accustomed?"

Suitor: "Not much longer. That is why I want to get married."